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Eighteen Pages

## WORLD MEETING TO ALTER DAWES PLAN FORECAST

Politics Institute Hears  
German Views on Diffi-  
culties of Transfer

### "FAIRER DEBT PACTS" ARE ALSO PREDICTED

Dr. Davis Urges Readiness to  
Reconsider Settlements as  
Conditions Change

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 23.—Dr. Peter P. Reinhold, formerly German Finance Minister and mentioned as again likely to hold a Cabinet position in the Reich, definitely forecast at the Institute of Politics here that the channels for transferring German reparations to the Allies will eventually become clogged, and declared his conviction that the Dawes plan must be revised at some future time at a new international conference.

The significance of Dr. Reinhold's semi-official representation of German view is seen here in the fact that he picks out the transfer system as the point in the Dawes plan likely to give way. Expressing Germany's intention to live up to the Dawes plan "loyally and honorably," Dr. Reinhold nevertheless asserted that the framers of the plan were uncertain themselves about this very point.

Disturbances to world trade by future attempts to dispose of vast German payments amounting to \$25,000,000 in a standard year and the effect on international currency relations are the reasons frankly given by the German statesman for believing that the Dawes plan eventually must be overhauled, around "a green table."

Recalls Stoppage Provision

Specifically, Dr. Reinhold recalled the provision in the plan which permits German payments to slacken and cease in the event that the general is unable to transfer the funds and that a glut of gold—set at a limit of 5,000,000,000—accumulates in the hands of reparations creditors in Germany.

"I believe when the time comes," said Dr. Reinhold, "and I am firmly convinced the time must come, when the agent general cannot transfer the sums but must let them accumulate in Germany. There will have to be an assembling around the green table, to search for a way to get rid of disturbances to world trade or to international currency relationships."

Dr. Joseph S. Davis, economist of Stanford University, leader of the institute's discussion of debt settlements, came out at the final general conference in favor of modification of American demands on its former allies. His words introduced a discussion in which all sides were summed up.

The Rev. Willard B. Thorpe, Palo Alto, Calif., contended that as a step toward reconstruction in Europe, America should forgo debt collection. Prof. William M. Shepherd of Columbia University explained that it was not the whole faculty, but a majority of the faculty of political science at Columbia which signed the manifesto on war debt, and that this manifesto never advocated cancellation, but rather international reconsideration of the whole matter.

Italian Debt Position

Commander John P. Shafroth, Army War College, jumped up to ask Professor Shepherd if he thought the Columbia and Princeton manifestos had aided the Government's settlement of the debts, particularly those with France. He criticized efforts tending to weaken "constituted authority" in time of negotiation. Dr. Shepherd replied that such efforts are justified on the ground that "eternal vigilance is the price of safety."

Count Carlo Sforza, formerly

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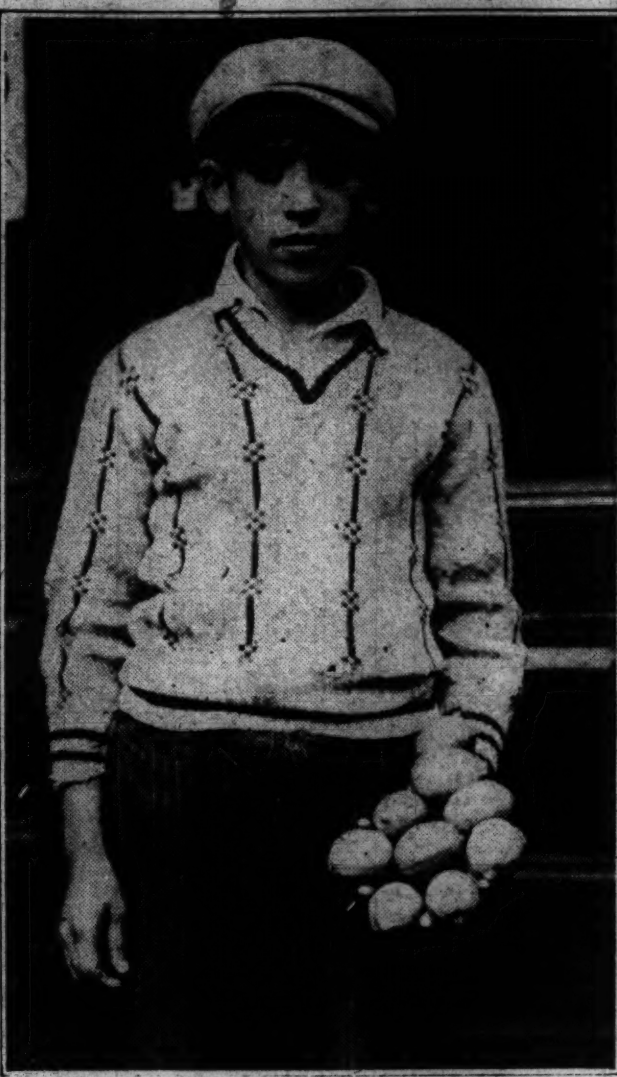
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## How Many Lemons Make a Handful?



John Corso, Boy Fruit Seller of Portland Street, Holding Nine Lemons in One Hand. Count Them.

## Boy Vender's Hand Is Fruit Show Case

Lad Trains His Fingers to Grip  
Four Lemons—Palm and  
Wrist Hold Five More

A waiter's dexterity in piling an almost unbelievable number of dishes along his hand, wrist, and arm rarely fails to elicit some comment of wonderment; the magician's adeptness in palming little red balls from nowhere into the spaces between his fingers usually wins applause; but how in the world does a boy who looks to be only 10 or 12 years old hold nine full-sized lemons in one hand?

Of course before Dock Square in Boston was improved, one could go down near Faneuil Hall and find a large number of push-cart peddlers selling all kinds of fruit and vegetables. Some of the men held a half dozen lemons or peaches in one hand for a customer's inspection, and if one gave any sign of assent, the fruit disappeared into a paper bag quicker than you could say Jack Robinson, and the bag was proffered to you in exchange for a coin.

But this boy, John Corso, handles nine lemons in one hand with ease and security. More remarkable than that is that he holds four of the nine, the music teacher used to teach him to increase the stretch between the fingers by pushing the parted, straight fingers against the wrist of the other hand.

If success in the competition with his fellow tradesmen depends on the attractive display of wares, there are many who would be inclined to give the victory to the lad in the doorway on Portland Street.

## SPANISH MOROCCAN TROOPS

By Wireless—via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

MADRID, Aug. 23.—Strong contingents of Spanish Moroccan troops for 20 regiments will embark to the peninsula early in September. General Sanjurjo, commanding the army of occupation, who is on his way to Madrid, said that now no partial revolt could endanger the Spanish zone of influence. He believes that the tribesmen still possess 4000 hidden rifles.

Alfred N. La Breaque, representative from Quincy, and Thomas N. Ashton of Fall River renewed the arguments this year for a uniform insurance rate throughout Massachusetts. Representative La Breaque urged that a fee be charged by insurance agents for arranging for the transfer of insurance from one automobile to another in the case of a sale or exchange, and also a fee for reinstatement of an insurance policy after it has been cancelled by the company for non-payment of premiums.

Among the remedies proposed by the taxicab owners to relieve the situation they were protesting were an option of either a flat rate of \$200 for a cab and a rate based on mileage of about 1 cent a mile. Instead of a minimum rate of \$150 per cab, the cab owners proposed that a maximum be placed, instead. They pointed to the cabs that are three or four years old, which are now used only during the busiest seasons to fill in the service and which rarely are driven more than 10,000 to 15,000 miles a year. They claimed that the companies could not afford to supplement their service in this way another year under the present existing circumstances.

A Highway 186 Miles Long and 220 Feet Wide

to draw off through traffic is proposed to relieve the congestion in and around Chicago. Read about The Three States Boulevard

TOMORROW

News Section

## PUBLIC UTILITY VALUE TO CITIES IS EMPHASIZED

Officials Should Be in Close  
Contact With People,  
Kiwanians Told

The total investment in public utilities in the United States has reached the figure of \$54,000,000,000, and the utilities have become so interwoven into everyday activities that the Nation would slip back 200 years within an hour if all public utility service were shut off, William Gould, president of the New England Gas Association, said this noon in an address before the Boston Kiwanis Club at the Boston City Club.

He asserted that the entire system of American civilization has become dependent upon the services of a few important public utilities, including the railroads with their \$25,000,000,000 investment, electric concerns with \$9,000,000,000, gas with \$6,000,000,000, trolley with \$4,000,000,000, telephone with \$4,000,000,000, and water with \$4,000,000,000.

Must Keep Good Will

Mr. Gould declared that the civilization of the United States is perhaps more advanced than that of any other country because of its public utilities. "A backwoods town," he said, "is essentially one without public utilities. A general notion prevails that public utilities develop in a particular town because the town has become modern and up-to-date. But the situation is somewhat the reverse, for it is the towns which develop with the public utilities in the town."

Mr. Gould pointed out the necessity for public utility officials to keep in close contact with the people of the community both in their own interest and in the interests of the community. "Public utilities must be acceptable to all types, plumbers, contractors, businessmen and housewives. They are dependent on the good will of the public. Without good will they cannot develop, because they cannot give good service."

He spoke of the great differences between the business of public utilities and the business of others, pointing out that their product must be inspected, their prices regulated, and their rates fixed. Their books, he said, are open to inspection by government officials and accountants. They cannot increase their rates, but they cannot reduce them without government sanction, because the companies serve many small investors as stockholders as well as the general public. This, he said, is at it should be.

Extra Story for Homes

Referring to the services of gas companies, with which he is most familiar, Mr. Gould predicted a great development in this field within the next decade or two. He pointed to the gas heating systems which had made possible the operation of an entire heating plant without any other trouble than that of turning on a pilot light in the fall and setting the thermometer at 70 degrees, and leaving the rest to the machinery until spring, when the pilot light is to be turned off again.

"Many people," he said, "have a peculiar complex against supplying modern kitchen equipment for their homes. They are contented to use a very old-fashioned and inadequate kitchen three times a day while at the same time they maintain elaborate equipment for their parlor which they use perhaps once a week. The kitchen is the most important laboratory of the household, and particularly with the growing servant problem and the necessity for wives working in the kitchen, it is important that the modern device in gas and electricity should be introduced to replace the old worn-out equipment."

## World Moral Forces Aligned in Crusade Against Alcoholism

Spontaneous Expression of Good Will Marks Closing  
Session of League Congress as English and German Delegates Join on Resolution

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 23 (Special).—Religious and moral forces of the world are held responsible for the making of advancement along the lines of moral, physical, economic and social welfare, in resolutions adopted by the congress of the World League Against Alcoholism meeting here.

These resolutions praise the Eighteenth Amendment and ask for better enforcement, point out the need of scientific and educational temperance work among the youth of the world, deprecate the sending out of misleading reports, especially to foreign countries, regard smuggling as an inexcusable breach of international courtesy, view with pleasure the proposal to be considered by the assembly of the League of Nations for setting up a commission of inquiry into alcoholic questions and request the Government of the United States to assure the Assembly of the League of Nations of its willingness to co-operate in the work of the commission.

An incident emphasizing the international co-operation which has marked the World League Congress just closing, occurred when the Rev. Henry Carter of London, secretary to Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of Great Britain, rose to move the adoption of a resolution. The second came instantly from Dr. F. H. Otto Melle, one of the leading dry-workers of Germany and a delegate to the Congress. Going to Dr. Melle's side, the Rev. Mr. Carter grasped his hand and said with earnestness:

"There is that which resolutions cannot express. It is the spirit of international good will and fellowship, I from England, offer to you, from Germany, the right hand of fellowship. I do this in token that the bad days lie behind us and the good days are to come. We will bury the memory of the war between our nations and unite in the war against alcoholism. In this holy war temperance men of England and of Germany will serve together."

Dr. Melle replied:

"Deeply moved by these kind words of brotherhood and love, I from Germany take the hand of my friend and brother from England and I take it not only as a sign that the battle shall be fought between our nations, but more than that, as a symbol of the beginning of a new age when people have learned to forget, to forgive, to love each other, and to take it as an expression of the spirit of the World League, whose highest motives of work are love and service to our brethren."

Half-Way Measures Fail

Prohibition has had its setbacks as well as its victories in various parts of the world, it was revealed by reports brought to the congress.

Viktor Karlo of Helsinki reported that there has been a recession in prohibition and other legislation limiting liquor in many parts of Europe, but qualified this with the report that Finland is an exception. Finland passed a general prohibition act in 1907 and today is practically free from the home brew problem, but has some trouble with violation of medicinal alcohol regulations and with smuggling," he said.

Two dry leaders of Canada told workers assembled here that government control of liquor in their country has resulted in failure. These reports were presented by the Rev. Ben H. Spence, of Toronto, Canadian secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, and Dr. E. L. Hart of Montreal, secretary of the Quebec League Against Alcoholism. "Government liquor control in Canada has increased the sale and consumption of liquor and has therefore increased alcoholism," said the Rev. Mr. Spence.

"Through government control in Quebec," said Dr. Hart, "the province has had fastened upon it a system which increases and strengthens its political, social and business ramifications each year."

Judge Richard J. Hopkins of the State Supreme Court of Kansas reviewed the history of prohibition in Kansas and said his state stands as a living proof of the benefits of prohibition. He reported that the early years of prohibition in Kansas were like the first seven of national prohibition.

Opponents of prohibition were invited by Dr. John A. Lapp, president of the National Council of Social Agencies and superintendent of the National Catholic Welfare Council, to produce an alternative for prohibition. "The saloon has gone for ever, he said. 'It has not a respectable friend left. The wet have offered another smoke screen in the proposal for light wines and beer. This is the most insincere of all the proposals because it is entirely impractical.'"

The congress closes tonight with an address by William E. ("Pussy-foot") Johnson.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 4)

## Her Charges Sustained



MRS. AUGUSTA PILLSBURY  
Hillsborough (N. H.) County Commissioner.

## FIGHT FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT IS WON BY WOMAN

Charges Made by Mrs. Pillsbury Against Colleagues in  
New Hampshire Upheld

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 23 (P).—Charges against her two colleagues on the board of county commissioners, made by Mrs. Augusta Pillsbury of this city, were sustained by the executive committee of the Hillsborough county delegation in the Legislature in a long report handed down after an investigation requiring several months.

Another charge, also made by Mrs. Pillsbury, that the books of the county commissioners were not kept "in business like manner" was found, too, to be just and was sustained by the investigators. Still another contention, that county farm help was discharged and hired without consultation with Mrs. Pillsbury, was another complaint sustained.

Regarding the coal contract for the farm at Gassmere, the executive committee found that the bid which was approved by a majority of the commissioners had been marked over by a lead pencil and that it should be a proper bid and should be rejected. The finding:

"We also find that the present situation up to July 20 is merely that of a verbal agreement between the coal dealers and a majority of county commissioners. Therefore, in our opinion, no binding contract for coal for the institution at Gassmere exists."

The charge that coal was purchased for the Manchester courthouse during a stated interval was dismissed, the committee finding that no coal had been bought.

The charges that oleomargarine was purchased from Commissioner Barr's relative in Rhode Island at a price much higher than it could be secured in Hillsborough County also was sustained.

At the hearing, Commissioners Barr and Colburn presented a statement, denying the allegation of their colleague.

STREET CONTRACTS APPROVED

Mayor Nichols today approved contracts for new street and sewerage construction entailing expenditures of a little more than \$48,000. The projects included reconstruction of a portion of Adams Street in Brighton at an estimated cost of \$24,000, and the laying out of Thurston Street, East Boston, at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

## MR. HOOVER SEES PROSPERITY FOR REST OF 1927

Prospects "Very Fair," He  
Says—Going to Flood  
Area—Busy on Radio

### DECLARES CORN CROP HAS BUMPER CHANCES

Motor Production Off, but Export Increases—Textiles  
"Not So Good"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Indications concerning business conditions and consequent prosperity for the rest of the year are described as "very fair" by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a brief survey of commercial operations during the first seven months of 1927. The "situation" during the first period of the current year has not varied "materially," he says, from that covering the same months in 1926.

In the construction industry, which is used as a business indicator, there was an actual increase of between 2 and 3 per cent over 1926 in the total amount of contracts awarded. Likewise there was an increase of 5 per cent on a quantitative basis in exports for the Nation.

"Not So Good" in Textiles

Freight movements, however, Mr. Hoover reports, fell off, but only 1/4 of 1 per cent; pig iron was also less than in 1926, but more than in 1925; while the textile industry experienced marked depression. Mr. Hoover describes conditions in this trade as "not so good."

The automotive industry showed a decrease in production, Mr. Hoover said, but its exports increased. Factory employment dropped two per cent, but this loss was offset, he says, by a proportion of increase in service labor.

Harvest conditions depend on the weather, says the report. If cold weather does not set in too early, there is an excellent prospect, he says, of a good corn crop at profitable prices.

Mr. Hoover said that he would leave Washington within a week for another tour through the Mississippi River valley that was recently inundated. This trip is to get under way on an economic survey of the flooded region, the major aspects of which Mr. Hoover said would not be reached until October. He expects, however, to get the work started now. Reports available to him from Red Cross sources, Mr. Hoover declared, there are few refugees still in camps and that about one-half of the flooded area has been replanted. Preparations for World Radio Meeting

Mr. Hoover is chairman of a committee, the purpose of which is being given by Mr. Hoover to preparing agenda and data for the International Radio Conference, called by the United States Government and which will convene in Washington Oct. 3. Mr. Hoover is chairman of the American delegation, which consists of many experts on electrical communication. About 50 nations will send representatives. The conference is expected to last a month.

The purpose of the gathering is not to allocate wave lengths, but to reach agreements on the assignment of wave bands for various purposes. Mr. Hoover said that the only effect it might have on American radio-casting was that there might be made available certain air channels now used by the merchant marine.

As explained by the Secretary, the conference will attempt to do for radio communications in the international field what the Radio Control Act, passed by the last Congress, is doing in the United States in eliminating interference and conflict, and to promulgate uniform regulations and rules.

The last international radio conference was held in 1912 in London. A second meeting was to have been held in 1914, but the war intervened and no similar gathering has since been held.

## MR. DAWES DECLARES HE IS NOT CANDIDATE FOR 1928 NOMINATION

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23 (P).—Vice-President Charles G. Dawes in a letter to Douglas T. Atkinson, judge advocate of the Young American Union, secret non-sectarian political organization, relating to the possibility that he might run for President, said, "I am not a candidate for the nomination." This reiterates the attitude he has previously expressed.

The Young American Union, through Mr. Atkinson, recently pledged its support to Mr. Dawes in a letter if he should run for President.

The letter dated from the Vice-President's chambers in Washington and signed by Mr. Dawes, read:

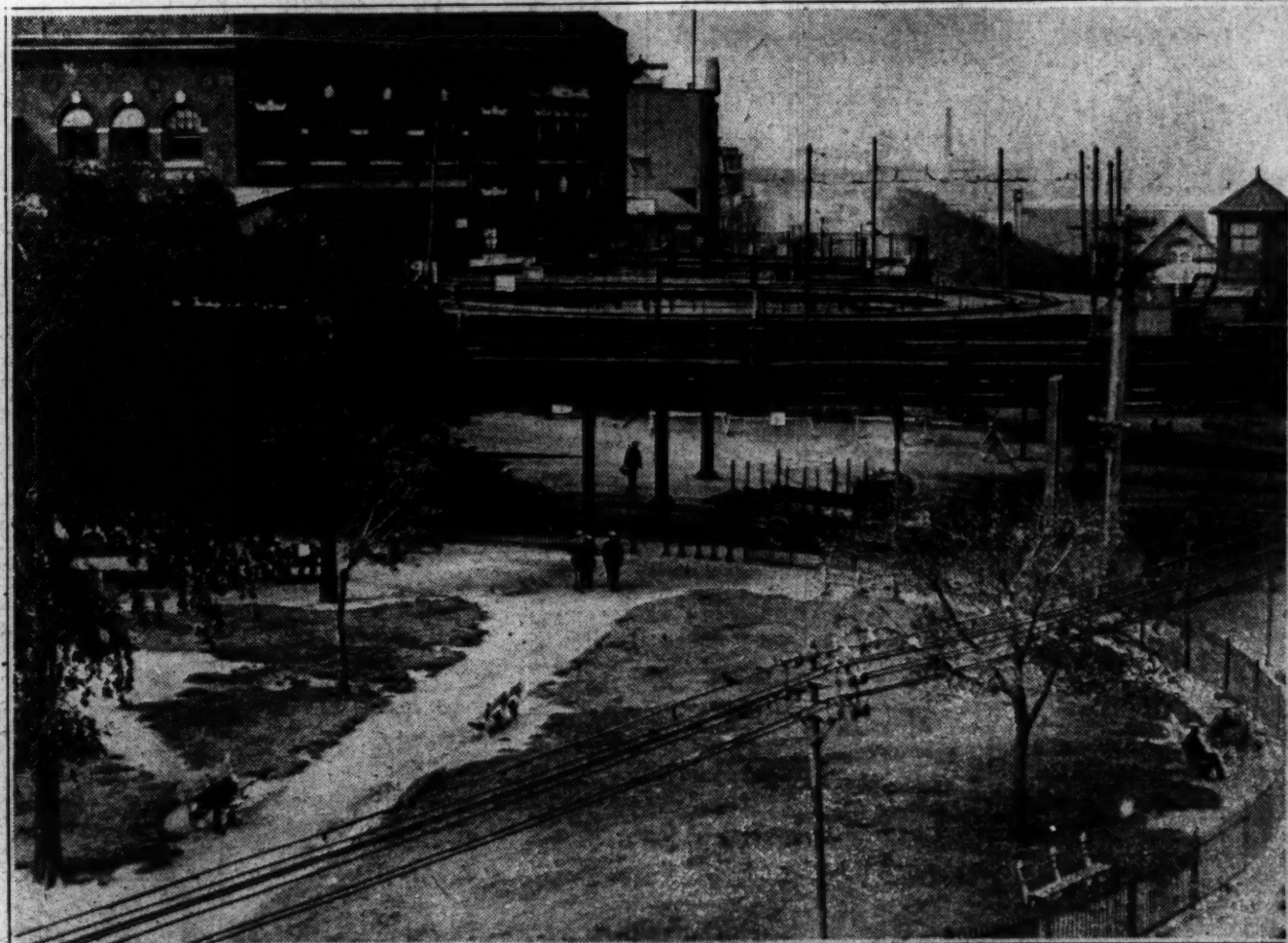
"I want you to accept my thanks for your letter and for the kindly words expressed. They are appreciated. I am, however, not a candidate for the nomination."

## GLOBE CIRCLERS NEAR THEIR HOP-OFF POINT

CURTIS FIELD, N. Y., Aug. 23 (P).—One to establish a new time record for encircling the globe, Edward F. Schlee, Detroit business man, landed here in his Stinson-Detroler monoplane, piloted by William Brock.

Mr. Schlee and Mr. Brock plan to hop off at dawn on Wednesday for Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, whence they will make their official start on their round-the-world flight.

## Where a Park Will Yield to Demands of Traffic



Sullivan Square, Charlestown, Long a "Bottle-Neck" for Highway Transportation. In the Center Distance is Alford Street, Which Will Be Continued Under the Elevated Across the Plot of Land in the Foreground.



## FLOOD MEETING FAVORS RELIEF BEFORE CONTROL

Congress Should Repair  
Damaged Area First,  
Decide Members

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23 (Special)—Whatever plans are adopted for control of flood waters should include measures for immediate relief and rehabilitation, all under federal direction, was the consensus of the meeting here of the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association, of which Judge W. G. Street, Lake Valley, Ark., is president.

Langdon R. Jones, of Kennett, in the lowland section of southeastern Missouri, prominent in relief and in rehabilitation work, said:

"While a definite and enduring plan must be made, we must remember that any such plan would be slow in developing and that five years may be taken as the shortest time in which it might be expected to operate completely. The first thing to be done, therefore, is to make a preliminary to the permanent scheme. I feel that unless this is done the lower valley will face an economic crisis that will be felt throughout the nation."

The meeting of the association was held under auspices of the Mississippi River Commission, the purpose being to obtain from the association suggestions and plans that might be made into proposals by the commission in its recommendations in December to Congress.

Judge Street took the position that it was purely a federal matter and that Washington should give prompt and careful attention to the problem. He was supported in this view by most of the speakers, among whom was L. T. Berthe, river engineer of Memphis, who pointed out that the interstate character of the flood district was such as to make state control an impossibility. In a report submitted by Mr. Berthe this statement was amplified as follows:

"The jurisdiction of the executive authority must include the entire river and so much of its tributaries as is necessary to make flood control work effective and co-ordinate channel improvements with those further up stream."

The scope of the jurisdiction must extend to all phases of the plan and constructive work and must include rights of way, construction, and maintenance. This executive authority, to be effective, must not be hampered by requirements of a local character."

Upon adjournment, Col. Charles L. Potter, chairman of the Mississippi River Commission, said that no more hearings would be held, it being the judgment of the commission that it has in hand sufficient information on which to base recommendations to the War Department in time for Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, and his assistants to prepare a program for congressional action.

## CLAUDEL LEAVES TO RESUME POST

French Ambassador to  
America Sees Before Him  
a Great Work

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
PARIS, Aug. 23.—American friendship for France is more than sentiment; it is almost a passion. The character of the Declaration of Independence, said the French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, in a special interview just before sailing to take up his post at Washington. "Artistic France," he said, "is admirably understood; the psychology of the American people in proposing that France and the United States, which have already given the world an example of the first spontaneous alliance between two great peoples, should also take the initiative of the first proclamation outlawing war. It is an idea which appeals to the imagination and responds to the most profound feelings of the American masses."

Raymond Polcaré, the Prime Minister, has had long conversations with Claudel during the past few days, and it is understood that extremely important negotiations will be conducted during the autumn. M. Claudel said that M. Polcaré enjoys incomparable prestige in America for his restoration of French finances. Accompanying M. Claudel is Lacour Gayet, as financial attaché. He is admirably understood; the question of debts will again become acute in the immediate future.

"Both sides have relegated the matter to the background of political preoccupations. France has more to prove its intention to pay in transferring a first installment to America as to England," said M. Claudel, who leaves Paris convinced that a great work lies before him. "My task will be facilitated by the aerial bonds woven between the two republics by the aviators who have incidentally been popular diplomats."

PRINCE TO OPEN EXHIBITION  
TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 23 (AP)—Word has been received here that the Prince of Wales has consented formally to open the new Prince of Wales gate at the eastern entrance to the Canadian National Exhibition. The ceremony will take place on Aug. 30, in conjunction with the celebration on Warrior's Day.

LAURENTINE COMPANY  
MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The operating profit of the Laurentine Company, Ltd., for the year ended June 30 was \$2,117,985, compared with \$2,166,567 in the previous year. Net income after taxes and charges was \$1,747,491, compared with \$1,800,832.

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## BARGE SERVICE ON MISSISSIPPI TO AID FARMER

Minneapolis-to-Gulf Waterway Is Opened With  
Special Celebration

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 23 (Special)—The arrival of the tug S. S. Thorpe, flagship of the upper Mississippi barge line fleet, in Minneapolis Thursday, will mark a new era in the transportation history of the northwest. It will close a half century of struggle to utilize the stream for the transportation service of this agricultural empire.

The advent of the barges loaded with sugar from New Orleans and freight from St. Louis will be signalled with a community celebration. Mayor George E. Leach has proclaimed a "Minneapolis-to-Gulf" day, a parade is on the program and the festivities will be climaxed with a dinner. The community dinner will be attended by 1000 business leaders of the Twin Cities, Governors of seven states, city and state officials and sponsors of the movement, including S. S. Thorpe, first president of the barge company and now a member of the advisory board of the Inland Waterways Corporation, which will operate the service; General T. Q. Ashburn of Washington, managing director of the Inland Waterways Corporation; Walter H. Newton, representative from Minnesota, and Henrik Shipstead and Thomas D. Schall, United States Senators from Minnesota.

To Take Grain Cargo Back  
"The revival of river navigation on the upper Mississippi will give the Northwest an economical and direct transportation outlet through the Gulf of Mexico and the Panama Canal to the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard," Mr. Thorpe, chairman of the community celebration, said. "The expansion and development of industries will be stimulated and the upper Mississippi Valley will be placed on a better economic parity with other sections of the United States."

Proceeding the dinner, three-minute radio talks on the history and significance of the barge line will be given over WCCO. The speakers will include C. C. Weber, president of the Upper Mississippi Barge Line Company, which inaugurated the movement for revival of barge service and financed construction of part of the new fleet; Mr. Thorpe, General Ashburn, Mayor Leach, Governor Christianson, Senator Shipstead, Senator Schall, Congressman Newton, and A. C. Wigand, secretary and counsel of the company. The main address will be given by Dr. Charles A. Prosser, director of Dunwoody Institute of Minneapolis.

Starting on the return trip, with the plan of providing five-day service between the Twin Cities and St. Louis, the barges' cargo will include one item of peculiar significance, a ship of 40,000 bushels of grain, destined for export from New Orleans. The movement of grain from the upper port is planned as a major function of the barge service. It is the hope of officials of the line that

the barges will effect a reduction in the cost of shipping northwest grain and flour, and thus relieve an unfavorable transportation situation which freight rates have created in this district.

60 Barges Are Ready  
A test of the twin screw towboat on its initial trip from St. Louis, showed that it is capable of developing 1000 horsepower. Four boats and 60 barges are expected to be sufficient at the start to maintain the five-day schedule between the Twin Cities and St. Louis.

The revival of effort to obtain river transportation on the upper Mississippi was begun in earnest three years ago, when a survey was made of business conditions in the Northwest. The Minneapolis Real Estate Board, which directed the survey, sponsored a meeting of manufacturers, shippers and traffic men in January, 1926. This group agreed that the restoration of river shipping was essential to the future growth and development of Minneapolis.

Subsequently an upper river delegation asked the Inland Waterways Corporation to extend its barge service from St. Louis to the Twin Cities, offering to raise \$500,000 for the purchase of the necessary equipment. In December, 1926, a delegation called upon the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington, D. C., and the General Ashburn gave his assurance of co-operation by the Government. Later Congress appropriated several million dollars for the purchase of equipment.

St. Louis River Traffic  
Heavier Than in Past  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23 (Special)—The second fleet of up-river vessels under tow of the new steel boat Webber swung away from the Municipal Dock here Monday. As on the first trip there was a heavy offering of cargo. Sugar and manufactured goods were among major items.

Sound-bound traffic to the Gulf is this year heavier than ever and commitments for grain will test the capacity of the large fleet now operating between St. Louis and New Orleans. It is an interesting fact of record that river traffic in tonnage is now far larger than it was in the old and so-called palmy days of Mississippi trade.

There has been much discussion of a revival of water traffic, but there was never a time when the most enthusiastic of its advocates dared to hope that it would come almost overnight. While more and perhaps gaudier boats piled the waters in the days of Mark Twain, there was never one that even approached the speed or reliability of performance.

Reduced to figures, a grain fleet out of St. Louis for the Gulf will take eight times the amount of wheat that could have been taken by the largest of the old packets. In addition, packet wheat was handled slowly in bags, whereas the present system handles it in bulk at great speed.

The movement by boat from St. Louis to the Gulf has been in operation several seasons, each larger than the one preceding.

Large Storage Plan Favored  
Governor Hunt also offered to refrain from pressing Arizona's demands for consideration and settlement of the power question—another stumbling block to an agreement with California—until a future date, and to confine the present discussion solely to the division of water, providing the California-Nevada-Arizona

Motor-operated household devices.  
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## Hope for Colorado River Pact Aroused at Governors' Meeting

Arizona and California Statements Define Issues and  
Provide Basis for Discussion at Denver—Mex-  
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DENVER, Colo., Aug. 23 (Special)—A basis for discussion was established and a general feeling of hope prevailed on the first day of the Seven-State Colorado River Conference here. Governors of six of the Colorado River basin states are in attendance, with their commissioners and other advising experts.

The governors in attendance were: Frank C. Emerson, of Wyoming; George L. Dern of Utah; R. C. Dillon of New Mexico; C. C. Young of California; George W. P. Hunt of Arizona; and William H. Adams of Colorado, the host. Gov. F. B. Balzar of Nevada, who will arrive Wednesday, was represented by George B. Malone, Nevada State Engineer.

The conference was called by Governor Adams and the other three upper-basin states, Wyoming, New Mexico and Utah, in an effort to arrive at an amicable settlement of the Colorado River controversy and an early ratification of the river compact drawn at Santa Fe, N. M., in November, 1922.

Owing to the inability of California and Arizona to agree over apportionment of the water allocated to the three lower-basin states by the treaty, Arizona has never approved the compact and California's ratification was conditional on the construction of the Boulder Canyon storage dam.

The outstanding feature of the first session was the statement by Governor Hunt that Arizona would unconditionally approve the Santa Fe pact whenever his state was able to arrive at a supplementary agreement with California regarding the lower states' shares of water. For years the general impression has been that Arizona would not approve the seven-state treaty under any circumstances, and Governor Hunt's announcement was taken by representatives of the other states to be the most hopeful sign since the treaty was drawn.

The Arizona delegation also made a definite proposal for division of the water allocated to the lower states, as follows: To Nevada, 300,000 acre-feet a year; to the remaining 7,200,000 acre-feet to be divided equally between California and Arizona.

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## HANKOW GOVERNMENT MOVED TO NANKING

By Special Cable  
SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.—From Hankow, the local government will move to Nanking, following an invitation of the Nanking generals who ousted Chiang Kai-shek, according to an official announcement. An important conference Kiang-kiang will settle the composition of the new government and the distribution of posts among the members of the former Nanking-Hankow factions.

Hankow troops are reported moving to the support of Nanking, which the northerners desultorily bombard, almost all the foreigners being evacuated.

## PARACHUTE ORDINANCE

DES MOINES, Ia.—Drafting an ordinance that will compel commercial airplanes to provide passengers with parachutes has been delegated to the legal department of the Des Moines city government. The Hon. Fred H. Hunter, Mayor of the city, is a warm supporter of the compulsory requirement of the device.

## WHITEHALL COURT

A New Elevator Building  
899-901 Hayes Ave. (Cor. 90th St.)  
Jackson Heights, L. I.  
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2-3 & 4 LARGE ROOMS  
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Boston ..... 67 Nantucket ..... 66  
Buffalo ..... 68 New Orleans ..... 74  
Calgary ..... 42 New York ..... 68  
Charleston ..... 78 Philadelphia ..... 72  
Chicago ..... 68 Pittsburgh ..... 68  
Denver ..... 56 Portland, Me. .... 69  
Des Moines ..... 58 Portland, Ore. .... 58  
Eastport ..... 72 San Francisco ..... 56  
Galveston ..... 76 St. Louis ..... 68  
Hatteras ..... 78 St. Paul ..... 60  
Helena ..... 60 Seattle ..... 60  
Jacksonville ..... 78 Tampa ..... 78  
Kansas City ..... 62 Washington ..... 72  
Los Angeles ..... 60

High Tides at Boston  
Tuesday, 9:18 p. m. Wednesday, 9:58 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:05 p. m.

## Filene's BOSTON

Miss and juniors  
—why you get more than just a fur coat  
in our August fur sale.

BECAUSE we have individual styles designed to be youthful, as the saying is, "from the word go."

BECAUSE these coats are small enough, short enough, so no alterations are necessary.

BECAUSE there are so many styles to choose from, straightlined, tailored, swagger, with Johnny collars, shawl collars, stand-up collars — belts at the neck and sleeves—leather piping.

BECAUSE they are beautifully made to Filene's standards and finished to fit as well as a cloth coat.

BECAUSE we pride ourselves on being specialists in clothes for misses—yes, even in fur coats.

BECAUSE you can buy your coat now—charge it—take it in November and pay for it in January. If you are a cash customer you can pay 10% deposit now, the balance on delivery.

\$135 to \$695  
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All dresses below cost, extraordinary values.  
MARY OVERING  
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\$3.00  
Direct from Manufacturer at my Home.  
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## PACIFIC FLIGHT TEACHES TWO VITAL LESSONS

No Land Planes Over Water,  
More Rigid Load Tests,  
Flies Agree

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23 (AP)—While the search for the lost fliers in the Dole race from the Golden Gate to Honolulu continues, efforts to derive benefit from the flight's lessons are under way.

An 40 naval vessels and a fleet of observation planes fruitlessly searched for the six men and the girl who made up the crews of the Golden Eagle, the Mips Doran and the Dallas Spirit, Lieut. Benjamin Wyatt, of the Navy Air Corps, who inspected the planes and their compasses for the flight committee, declared that two indisputable lessons had been learned:

1. All planes to undertake an extended over-water flight should have a thoroughly adequate test under full load.

2. Land planes should be prohibited from making extended over-water flights.

Arthur C. Goebel, pilot, and his navigator, Lieut. W. V. Davis, whose monoplane Woolaroo, won the \$25,000 first prize in the Dole race, issued a joint statement at Honolulu agreeing with Lieut. Benjamin Wyatt's second contention. They predicted the Dole flight would cause development of a large amphibian monoplane, tri-motored and capable of taking off from water even under unfavorable sea conditions.

Messrs. Goebel and Davis likewise forecast improvement of the radio beacon and other radio sending and receiving equipment for aircraft as a result of the Dole flight. They also expect development of floating landing stages at sea, where over-water aviators may land during long flights.

Lieutenant Davis also predicted development in airplane navigation by means of the stars. "Celestial navigation by use of the bubble sextant is more reliable than hitherto was believed," he said. "Flying above clouds insures a clear sky. It also eliminates the danger of blind instrumental flying—that is, having to depend upon instruments alone for direction and balance."

Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, declared here that he expected Congress to take some action providing stricter supervision for such events as the Dole flight. Orders were received from Washington, for the navy to keep up the search for the missing fliers.

Meanwhile no tangible clue to the missing aviators had been found. The Miss Doran carried Miss Mildred Doran, passenger; Augus Pedlar, pilot, and Vilas Knope, navigator. On the Golden Eagle were Jack Frost, and Gordon Scott, and on the Dallas Spirit, which was lost while in search of the other two, were Capt. William Erwin, pilot, and Al. Eichwaldt, navigator.

## FAMOUS ORGANISTS MEET IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23 (Special)—Prominent organists of the United States and England came here for the opening today of the convention of the National Association of Organists. The visitors were welcomed by Walter E. Wismar, president of the St. Louis Council of the American Guild of Organists, to whom R. L. McAll, president of the association, replied.

The purpose of the conference is to discuss the progress of organ building and its development, but there will be organ programs by Charles Galloway, organist of Washington University; Harry Goss-Custard, organist of the Liverpool, Eng., Cathedral; Arnold Dann of Pasadena, Calif.; and Ernest Douglas of Los Angeles. Mr. Douglas will play his prize composition for which he received a national prize of \$500.

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## RUMANIAN VISIT TO STRENGTHEN AMERICAN TIES

Group to Study Industrial  
and Educational Methods  
Three Weeks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Bringing messages of good will from Rumania to the United States, a group of about 20 editors, engineers, research students and government officials from that nation have arrived in Washington for a short visit here before making a three weeks' tour of the country in the interest of international amity.

All the visitors are members of a Rumanian society known as the "Friends of the United States," whose purpose is to promote friendship between the United States and their country.

The group will visit the principal centers of learning, commerce and industry in the United States, to make a study of American financial and business methods, as well as the advanced educational systems of the country.

The Rumanian visitors will be given the opportunity to meet prominent government officials in Washington, and will be taken on sight-seeing trips about the capital. Special inspection trips will be made to the various universities and other educational centers here. In the absence of the Rumanian Minister, they will be entertained by members of the Legation staff.

This is the second visit of such a group from Rumania to Washington since the World War. Georgetown University was host to the first group last summer. Since then officials of the university have arranged for annual exchange visits, which, it is believed, will do much to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries.

Americans Well Received  
A group of 25 professors and students of the Georgetown Foreign Service School have been visiting Rumania during the last month as the guests of the Rumanian Government. They reported that everywhere in that country the greatest respect and friendliness for the United States were shown, and that these exchange trips undoubtedly have helped to bring about closer and more amicable relations between the two countries.

In Bucharest, the group from Georgetown was received by Queen Marie and were entertained by William S. Culbertson, American Minister to Rumania, and member of the Georgetown executive faculty.

Arrangements for the entertainment of the Rumanian group which is to visit Washington for the next few days were made by a committee consisting of Prince Mahall R. Sturdza, counselor of the Rumanian Legation; George Boncosco, financial counselor of the legation; Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, vice-president of Georgetown School of Foreign Service; Dr. Claud Marvin, president of George Washington University, and William W. Bridge, district corporation counsel. The delegation will leave Washington Wednesday for Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

BERT BALCHEN PREPARING  
By Wireless Via Postal Telegraph from Halifax  
OSLO, Aug. 23—Bert Balchen, who recently returned here is busy arranging the preliminaries for Commander Byrd's Arctic expedition starting this winter in a Norwegian whaler, with Balchen as leader of the party.

According to information here Lieut. Oskar Omdal, the North Polar flier is to join Commander Byrd, possibly also Captain Wisting of the famous Maud expedition. Lieutenant Omdal and Mr. Balchen will sail for the United States on Sept. 13.

Members of the superintendent's staff who agree with their chief as to the utility of teaching by radio believe that any attempt to teach history, geography, or arithmetic by radio might lead to a "Prussianizing" of the school system. Every class would be forced to synchronize its work so that at a certain hour of a certain day it was ready to hear a lecture on Abraham Lincoln or division of decimals.

A committee of nationally known educators which reported to Mr. McAndrew on leading educational developments all over the world during the past year, gave scant space to radio. In its report, the committee, which consists of John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education; J. W. Crabtree, of the National Education Association; Prof. C. H. Judd of the University of Chicago, and Bordelle Buckingham, of Ohio State University, said:

"Experiments (with radio) in a few cities are noted. Radiocasting to advertise schools is common. Teaching musical appreciation is being tried. As a substitute for good training in ordinary school subjects, the device is unsuccessful."

"Modern teaching requires expression by pupils rather than impression by pupils."

"Pupils said, 'We get better stuff over the radio at home than we do here.'"

"In New York afternoon lessons on the school building program and on all departments of the school system were given for four months. Within a short time the scholars ceased to pay any attention to these programs. The reports received said the speaker failed to 'get across' his message because he did not look the pupils in the eyes."

"A teacher must look into the eyes of the pupils; he must talk to them and with them if he is to have their attention. If the boys and girls are getting listless he must either brighten up his talk or sit down. He must interpose remarks directed at individuals. It is my belief that you can't have their ears unless you have their eyes. New York City proposes to attempt teaching musical appreciation by radio, obtaining the services of superior orchestras and chamber concert organizations. Before Chicago attempts such an expensive scheme we believe it is best to wait until it has been proven successful."

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## Radio Class Room Instruction Not Popular in Chicago Test

Mr. McAndrew, School Head, Tells of "Lack of Interest"—Individual Contact Necessary, He Believes—Some Disagree

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—Neither pupils generally nor teachers like classroom instruction by radio, according to William McAndrew, superintendent of the Chicago public schools. Experiments made under his supervision during the last year have proved, to his satisfaction at least, that it never can be made a substitute for classroom instruction.

In co-operation with a local radio-casting station class lectures and concerts were given in the Goudy School, in the Edgewater district of the city, under the observation of the Board of Superintendents.

"Better Program at Home"  
"Early in the lectures there was evidence of fatigue and lack of interest on the part of the pupils," said Mr. McAndrew in discussing the experiment. "Pupils said, 'We get better stuff over the radio at home than we do here.'"

"In New York afternoon lessons on the school building program and on all departments of the school system were given for four months. Within a short time the scholars ceased to pay any attention to these programs. The reports received said the speaker failed to 'get across' his message because he did not look the pupils in the eyes."

"A teacher must look into the eyes of the pupils; he must talk to them and with them if he is to have their attention. If the boys and girls are getting listless he must either brighten up his talk or sit down. He must interpose remarks directed at individuals. It is my belief that you can't have their ears unless you have their eyes. New York City proposes to attempt teaching musical appreciation by radio, obtaining the services of superior orchestras and chamber concert organizations. Before Chicago attempts such an expensive scheme we believe it is best to wait until it has been proven successful."

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## BRITISH EMPIRE IS DEVELOPING ITS MINERALS

Mining and Metallurgical  
Congress Opens Its Triennial Convention

MONTREAL, Aug. 23 (Special)—The British Empire is pretty well supplied with all kinds of minerals except oil and copper, and extractions of oil from coal and copper and developments in South Africa were expected to remedy these deficiencies, Sir Robert Horne told the Third Triennial Convention of the Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress here.

This body was formed when the war had emphasized the importance of making the Empire as self-contained as possible in metal production. Substantial progress had been made in that direction as compared with pre-war days, Sir Robert said. Metallurgical plants had been largely developed throughout the Empire, and the necessary dependence upon other countries for the reduction of ores which existed in 1914 had been largely overcome or could be overcome if the need arose.

Sir Robert said there were no parts of the world having greater promise of mineral wealth than the belts along the Cambrian Shield which were being opened up in Ontario and Quebec. The Hollinger mine which treats daily 5500 tons of ore competed in output with the greatest gold producer in the world. Ninety per cent of the world's nickel came from Canada and 80 per cent of the asbestos in Cobalt.

Her output was 55 per cent of the world's total, while her production of lead amounted to 8.7 per cent and of copper 4 per cent of the output of the world from the Sullivan mine alone, one of the greatest lead and zinc deposits of the globe. Over 1,000,000 tons of ore were taken in 1926 with one-half of 1 per cent of the world's population.

Canada now ranked third among countries as a producer of gold and bade fair to take second place. British smelters, said the ex-Chancellor, produce about 80 per cent of the world's tin and the control of the tin markets had practically become a British monopoly. The great demand for this metal threatened to outrun the supply, save in Bolivia. Practically all the tin was now won from alluvial deposits through the methods of treating low-grade alluvial by dredges. The conception of this process had its origin in Australia, and it was no exaggeration.

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OHIO EXPOSITION  
BRINGS ORDERS  
FOR PRODUCTS

More Than \$2,000,000 Business Done Already at Exhibit Halls

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23 (Special).—The Ohio-Cleveland Industrial Exposition has proved an effective business getter for products of the city and State. It is shown in the fact that more than \$2,000,000 worth of goods were reported sold or contracted for during the several weeks the exhibition has been in progress.

Virtually every exhibitor has shared in the orders that have been placed, exposition officials said. It is estimated the final business transacted before the end of the exposition, Aug. 28, will bring the total transactions to almost double the amount now shown.

The transportation division, which occupies nearly all of the big annex of Public Hall, has especially benefited through convention business, records show. An Alaskan railroad ordered one of the 20-ton gasoline locomotives on display in the hall, it was announced.

That businesses of the city and the State will be more closely knit in the future is indicated by the fact that much of the business has been done between exhibitors at the exposition, many of whom had never placed their products on display publicly. Exposition officials have been particularly pleased with this phase of the show.

The steel and iron industries especially have profited through their exhibits, much of the \$2,000,000 worth of business having been done in their divisions and in the exhibits which use steel and iron in their manufacture, such as those in the transportation section.

The greatest drawing card of the show has been the passenger locomotive of the Nickel Plate Railroad. Special stairways have been built to and from its cab and there is always a string of people—mostly men and boys—waiting to go through. This engine, which when in service draws the Nickel Plate's crack train from Conneaut, O., to Chicago, a distance of 407 miles, without being detached from the train, has satisfied the ambition of several thousand small boys to be locomotive engineers—for a few minutes at least. The throttle, levers and gauges have all been swung, pulled, pushed and shoved in every direction by many youngsters.

The Tower of Jewels with its brilliant, many-hued lights and fountains, brings everyone to its base before they leave. It plays an important part in the program of John Phillip Sousa's Band at every concert. Whenever the "Stars and Stripes Forever" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" are played the big tower becomes wrapped in red, white and blue.

ALTERING DAWES  
PLAN FORECAST

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian Foreign Minister, declared that he was "a debtor in an audience of creditors."

Personally, he said, when he was asked to speak at a recent meeting of the Joint Committee of Finance and Foreign Affairs of the Italian Parliament prior to the American debt settlement, he was roundly cheered when he declared Italy must pay all that it could.

"I said that we can't beg, criticize, or complain of the American terms," said Count Sforza, "and that is the Italian attitude."

He did not believe that the questions of reparations and war debts could be separated.

George Winfield Scott, California lawyer, attacked cancellation projects. The Columbia and Princeton professors, he said, had been academic in their manifestoes, and ignored the fact that someone must be done to drive home on warring nations the cost of waging war. Their path was made too easy, he said, if their debts were forgiven.

G. Butler Sherwell, economist, New York, proposed that France should settle its war debts by transferring its Caribbean colonies to the United States.

**Better Debt Pacts Possible**

"For my part," Dr. Davis said, "while I appreciate the circumstances responsible for the American policy of the war debt settlements and while I can indorse only a fraction of the criticism I have summarized I do not believe the settlements represent the acme of statesmanlike wisdom.

"We used our legal position and our economic power to force settlements which, both in substance and in form, fall short of commending themselves as a whole to public opinion."

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Console of 30 Stop Resonance Organ Self-Playing action.

opinion in allied and neutral countries—and to a small but increasing body of American public opinion—as eminently fair, reasonable, wise and in a large sense politic.

"Experience is likely to render advisable various readjustments in the debt settlements. For the sake of economic stability and progress and of that invaluable intangible asset known as 'good will' it is highly important that such readjustments be made smoothly and in good temper. In such a way as to allay prejudices and resentments and to heighten mutual understanding among peoples of different nations."

Not anticipating that any American administration will soon frankly reverse the debt policy, Dr. Davis said that the precedent of refusing to consider any sort of modification would be dangerous to international good will.

Future modifications are likely to come, he said, either through accepting a lump sum; through recognition of the fact that the value of money has increased since the advance was made; and America should reduce its claims proportionately; or through a substitution for part of the debts of some consideration more valuable.

**American Opportunity**

"In any case," he added, "we shall do well to avoid a penny-wise, pound-foolish position, to cultivate no further our already excessive pride of having them forced upon us by the logic of events."

Dr. Reinhold declared Germany adopted the Dawes plan voluntarily, and that is therefore "an appeal to our national honor to fulfill these conditions which we have taken upon ourselves."

"The difficulties, however," he added, "begin with the transfer question. In the period of the breathing space when Germany's payment only increases by gradual steps (and we should reduce its claims proportionately), the transfer for part of the debts of some consideration more valuable."

"But this borrowing from abroad can only continue for a short period. In the long run only the real surplus of the Nation's production can be used for payments to the outside world."

This surplus, Dr. Reinhold said, is now entirely lacking. Fortunately the authors of the Dawes plan were well aware of this difficulty and therefore made the arrangement that under certain circumstances German payments shall cease. Such a circumstance would be the inability of Parker Gilbert, agent-general, to transfer sums delivered to him by Germany to the Dawes plan. Under the terms of the Dawes plan Germany's obligation ends when the sums have been turned over to the agent-general.

**Looks for Readjustment**

"I believe," the former German finance minister ended significantly, "when the time comes that the agent-general cannot transfer the sums, but must let them accumulate in Germany, there will have to be an assembling around the green table, to search for a way to get rid of disturbances to world trade or to international currency relationships."

Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, who for 34 years was president of the American College for Girls at Constantinople, declared in the round table on the relationship between Germany and Europe, that the transformation of Turkey under Mustafa Kemal is "without parallel in history." In a few years all the basic conditions of life in Turkey have been altered, she said, leading changes being the constitution of a republic and action abolishing a state religion.

Along with the end of the Sultanate and Caliphate other striking changes have come: an exchange of expatriates between Turkey and Greece, religious courts changed to civil courts; laws of the country modified, the penal code coming from the Italian, the civil code from the Swiss and the commercial code from the German; the marriage service now civil; polygamy is abolished; Friday is no longer a legal holiday, but Sunday; the western calendar has been adopted, and all this accompanied by economic progress of far-reaching character.

**Mustapha Kemal, the Cause**

The dynamic cause of the changes, Dr. Patrick asserted, in Mustafa Kemal himself. She described him as "a blonde, fair-skinned, straight-nosed type," and "an attractive gentleman in manner and bearing." Of his ultimate fate as dictator, she said, that as in the case of Mussolini, no one can prophesy.

B. W. Kilgore of North Carolina, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, in a plea for the McNary-Hauger bill in the round table on agriculture, declared the loss of the farmers in the cotton belt in the past year of change.

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HIGHER PIANO  
TARIFF ASKEDAustralian Manufacturers  
Demand Increased Duties  
on All Makes

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australian piano manufacturers are seeking increased tariff duties on all pianos imported into the Commonwealth. The duties which the tariff board has asked to consider are: £12 each on British grand pianos, and £17 10s. on all other makes; £10 on British upright pianos, and £15 on other makes, with ad valorem duties of 45 per cent for British, and 60 per cent for other makes. A similar application was made about two years ago, but was rejected by the tariff board, which considered that the existing duties were sufficiently high.

A great many American pianos are now coming to Australia and are being sold here at prices which the Australian manufacturers say they cannot compete. One manufacturer before the board said that one American factory alone had a greater output than the total number of pianos imported annually into Australia. He said that there were sufficient piano factories in Australia to satisfy the demand of the Australian public.

Strong opposition to the proposed increase in duty is offered by importers. They contend that the Australian duties on pianos are the highest in the world, and that any increase would shut out high grade pianos entirely. Prices are practically double what they were before the war. As wages in America are higher than in Australia, the importers cannot see that Australian manufacturers require further protection than they have at present. The position as the importers see it is that the Australian manufacturers want too high a factory profit, and that where a British, American or a Canadian factory is satisfied with a profit of 10 or 15 per cent, the Australian manufacturer asks for four or five times as much.

38 MORE CITIES PLAN  
TO HAVE AIRPORTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Thirty-eight more cities are considering the acquisition of airports for air travel facilities. William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, announced. These now make a total of 187 cities that are contemplating airports. Approximately 860 airports and intermediate landing fields of permanent character have already been established in different cities of the United States.

The new cities that are expected to establish airports are: San Diego, Calif.; Eustis, Fla.; Augusta, Ga.; Moscow, Ida.; Bar Harbor, Me.; Waterville, Me.; Atlantic, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Brockton, Mass.; Meriden, Conn.; Jackson City, Mo.; Bosman, Mont.; Billings, Mont.; Butte, Mont.; Berlin, N. H.; Claremont, N. H.; Nashua, N. H.; West Epping, N. H.; Fremont, Neb.; Lincoln, Neb.; Roswell, N. M.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Rocky Mount, N. C.; Findley, O.; Lancaster, O.; Bradford, Pa.; Lewistown, Pa.; Conneville, Pa.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Yankton, S. D.; San Angelo, Tex.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Menasha, Wis.; Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., and Grafton, Mass.

**WESTINGHOUSE ORDER**

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.—Westinghouse Electric received an order from the Kansas City Power & Light Company for a 10,000-kilowatt 30 per cent power factor turbine generator unit.

**The Rail**

**and the book about it**

**THE new Teatex Curtain Rail**

which drapes curtains in the most attractive way costs only 1/6 per foot complete with roller bearing runners. Send for this booklet which contains illustrations of thirteen beautiful window treatments. It will suggest ways of giving your windows the distinction which cannot be obtained by ordinary rails or cornice poles.

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Write for style booklet and name and address of nearest agent

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**NORWICH, ENGLAND**

In Black and Coloured Glacé Kids 21/- to 30/-

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AIRPORT CHAIN  
TO BE BUILT BY  
NEW YORK FIRM

Fields Already Under Way in Seven Cities—Many More Are Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A network of airports throughout the United States is being constructed and will be operated by William E. Arthur and Company, aeronautical engineers and builders of this city, according to an announcement just made.

With seven airports already in operation or under construction, and negotiations under way for constructing airports in 22 cities in widely separated parts of the country, William E. Arthur, president of the organization, declared the company would continue to extend its plans. During the next 12 months, their airport building program will be limited only by the amount of work which they can handle successfully, he said.

**Fields Being Constructed**

The company has already established or is constructing airports in Portland, Me.; Elmira, N. Y.; Sayre, Pa.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Northampton, Mass.; Washington, D. C.; and Buffalo, N. Y. Among those for which plans are now being made are two in Florida and one near Havana, Cuba.

The company takes complete charge of the work, selecting sites, planning the fields, constructing runways, hangars, depots, lighting systems, and other auxiliary facilities, designing and equipping the airports in the most modern and approved manner. A separate department has been organized to take charge of the management of airports, and is already operating several fields.

Mr. Arthur envisaged the great strides that he said would be made in aviation with the development of airport facilities and further technical improvements.

"One of the most important developments will be in the increased practice of night flying as our safety measures are continually developed," he said. "It will be in the not distant future when the red and green lights of airplanes passing in the night will glide by over our heads with such monotonous frequency that we will not even deign to look up."

**Buffalo's Project**

Mr. Arthur said that the Buffalo Airport is expected to become one of the most important terminals for cross-country air service and similar service between Canada and the United States. "Cities throughout the country are rushing to provide airports in which they are making investment of from \$15,000 to \$100,000," he added.

Construction work will be started this week on the airport at Sayre, Pa. Mr. Arthur said, adding that the Elmira Airport will be officially opened on Sept. 10; plans for the Bridgeport field will be completed this week, and engineering work is being started on the Northampton Airport. The Northampton Airport will be provided with facilities for night flying.

SACCO-VANZETTI  
CASE IS ENDED

After seven years, during which every legal and emotional method has been availed of by numerous counsel to reverse the verdict of guilt in the case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the second trial of these men by the men by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller came to an end last night, and the sentence was executed.

For more than 13 hours yesterday Governor Fuller sat in his office at the State House, hearing the appeals of those who wished to see him but felt that nothing was presented

that would warrant further respite or the deviation from the opinion that the verdict of guilty brought in by the jury six years ago was fair and just.

Last minute appeals to members of the United States Supreme Court were refused, William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, and Justices Harlan P. Stone, Louis D. Brandeis, and Oliver Wendell Holmes declining to act in the case. Judges in the federal and local courts who were appealed to at the last moment also refused to grant further stay of sentence.

**Donations Still Come in**

**to Rebuild Juror's Home**

The work of rebuilding the home of Lewis J. McHardy of Milton, the Sacco-Vanzetti juror, is still going forward under the leadership of the contractors, Arthur H. Tucker & Son, Inc., with funds being raised by the emergency committee of Milton citizens.

The latest contribution received was a check for \$500 from Charles M. Swift of Greene Point, Ferrisburg, Vt. In the letter accompanying the gift it was said that the money was not only an expression of sympathy for a man who had tried to do his duty, but also a protest against "the ridiculous comment that has had the fundamental issues" of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

**156 Paraders Are Fined**

Of the 156 persons arrested yesterday for parading in front of the State House 150 pleaded guilty this morning before Judge Sullivan of the Municipal Court and were fined \$5 each. Six, however, pleaded not guilty and having their case upon the question of civil rights were given a trial before the same judge. They were fined \$10 each.

**GOOD CONDITIONS  
FAVOR CUBAN SUGAR**

**Javan Experts Make Best of Handicaps**

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence).—The reason why Java is successfully competing with Cuba as one of the two biggest sugar-growing countries in the world is to be found in the tireless endeavors of the Dutch East Indian growers to increase the yield of their plantations by improving the cane they use and by applying all kinds of artificial fertilizers and other devices to stimulate the growth. This accounts for the fact that Java produces twice as much per hectare as Cuba. The sugar growers have up-to-date experimental stations at Pasaroan and Cheribon, with first-class experts.

As far as natural conditions are concerned, Cuba is much more favored than Java. In Cuba, the soil yields at least seven crops annually, sometimes even 20, as compared to one crop in Java. This makes the cost of planting so much lower.

But in the field and in the factories is performed with the most modern implements. There the factory plantations are most extensive, with an average of about 15,000 hectares, while in Java the average is but one-tenth of this figure. This makes a more economic exploitation easier for the former.

The only natural advantage which comes to Java is that it is nearer than Cuba to the East Asiatic markets, so that the freightage works out less.

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Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear

Courts May Have to Settle  
Los Angeles Water Dispute

Controversy Between Owens Valley Group and City Still in Deadlock

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES—Dispute between this city and the Owens River Valley district, a rural section 250 miles away, over water which each claims is necessary to its continued existence and prosperity, continues despite injunctions, mob violence, dynamite outrages and "diplomatic" sessions which have covered a period of more than three years. Final settlement is not yet in sight.

The dispute lies between two actively contending elements: a group of Owens River Valley ranchers and proprietors of businesses in the four cities of the valley on the one hand, and the Los Angeles Board of Water and Power Commissioners on the other.

The valley group demands payment of specified prices by the city for water-bearing lands in the valley, and in addition several million dollars as "reparations" for loss of business claimed to have been suffered by townsmen as a result of the city's purchase of some 70,000 acres of valley land.

The water and power commissioners contend that the city has paid generous prices for all land purchased, but insists upon the right of driving individual bargains for each purchase made. The commissioners answer the demand for reparations with the plea that they cannot legally spend the money of Los Angeles taxpayers for such purposes. They further contend that the valley is more prosperous now than before the city began operations in Inyo County, in which the valley is situated.

**Resort to Dynamite**

The Los Angeles aqueduct itself, which brings the municipal water supply some 250 miles across the desert from Owens River Valley, has been dynamited more than 10 times during the course of this controversy. At one time a group of ranchers seized an important point along the aqueduct near Lone Pine, and for several days diverted its waters into Owens Lake, a body of water.

At present, a valley resident of Lone Pine is under indictment in Contra Costa County for illegal possession of explosives. The grand jury of Inyo County is conducting a special inquiry into the dynamitings, and Los Angeles officials have been subpoenaed to give whatever information they have which might lead to the identity of the dynamiters.

In addition, acts of violence have been perpetrated by valley residents upon their neighbors who have been suspected of dealings with agents of the city.

In 1904, when the aqueduct was

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Courts May Have to Settle  
Los Angeles Water Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent

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## Theatrical News of the World

## English Theater in Paris

Paris Special Correspondence  
PLAYS are in future to be produced here by The English Players at the Theatre Albert Ier, as far as possible concurrently with their first production in London.

Edward Stirling, leading actor of the English Players, and director of the company, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the experience gained during the past 1½ years since the company was started has shown him that the public wants the latest plays as well as the great classics. It is not even enough if modern plays are sandwiched in among the older ones.

What he now is working toward is to bring out a new play in Paris at the same time that it has its premiere in London. Mr. Stirling has given Paris John Galsworthy's "Escape" within two months of its first appearance in London. "The Forsyte Saga" by John Galsworthy, within a few weeks of the London premiere, and now "The Happy Husband" by Harrison Owen, just three weeks after the London production. In this way Mr. Stirling, thinks he can best serve the wishes and needs of the Paris community. Shakespeare is not to be excluded. "Othello" is promised shortly and other plays of his are to be given at intervals during the summer and coming winter season. The leaning is, however, to the modern dramatists, to Bernard Shaw, John Drinkwater, Arnold Bennett, Eugene O'Neill.

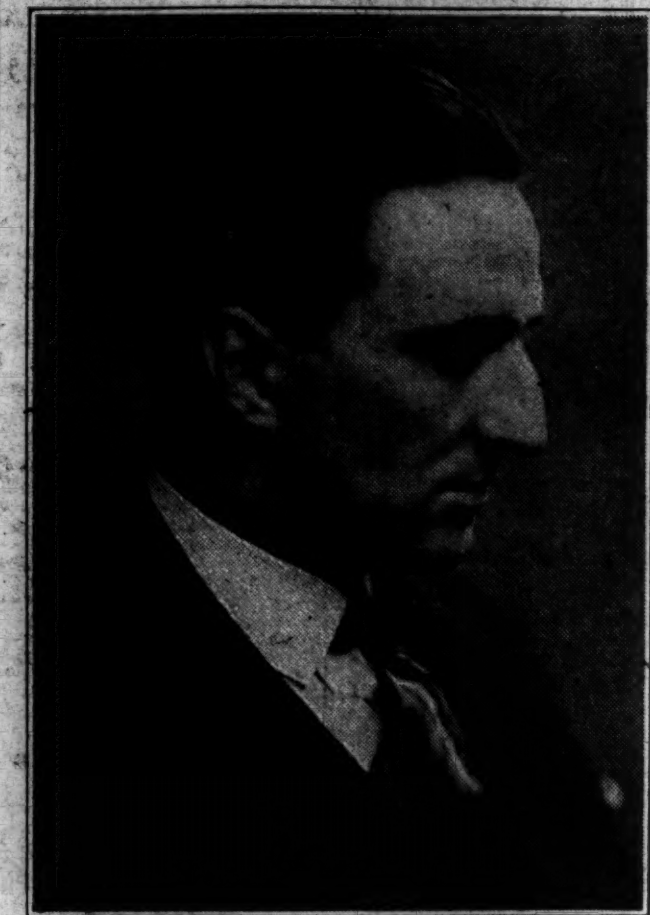
It was a bold undertaking, this of Mr. Stirling and of another Englishman, Frank Reynolds, to found a "permanent English theater" in Paris. Traveling groups of English players have come and gone in the years past. Some have lasted a week, some a season, some longer, but now a stage for Anglo-American plays has come to stay. If it is not divulging a secret, it could be remarked that Mr. Stirling started without special financial backing. Consequently, he was bound to do no-o-o. It was with "The Christmas Carol" of Dickens that the little theater made its debut on Christmas Eve, 1925. There have been probably moments of disappointment but these English players have now won through happily to success and appear to be as they hoped, permanently grounded.

Mr. Stirling has another idea. It is to keep his players divided into two companies, the one on the road and one at home in Paris. They can alternate or not as may seem wisest at the time. At present there are 15 players in Paris and 10 others are touring European capitals. It is a new conception, this of an English company playing continuously on the Continent, moving in rotation from one large city to another and coming back regularly at stated intervals to these same cities. It should mean, too, for the actors and actresses a more interesting time. A spell on the road, with permanent headquarters in Paris, offers attractions which many players would find most acceptable.

A visit recently to a Stirling production of "Escape" at the theatre used by the company, the Theatre Albert Ier, revealed the serious nature of this playshop. The English Players are not only desirous of doing two quite natural things, namely, making a living for their members and providing English and American audiences with plays in the English language. There is a deeper purpose, namely, of supplying, as their circular states, "a permanent activity of Anglo-American relations." The University of Paris, the Sorbonne, officially patronizes the English Players, and it is understood that an increasing number of students and even of those among the general French public who wish to learn English are following the

Stirling plays. One can be certain of hearing English clearly spoken.

"Escape" was well done at the Albert Ier. Stirling as Matt Denant marked an actor of a very high order. He was well supported by Frank Reynolds as "An Old Gentleman" and Margaret Vaughan as "The Shingled Lady." It is a tribute to Mr. Stirling's histrionic ability that



EDWARD STIRLING  
Of the English Players, Director of the Permanent English Theater in Paris.  
Now at the Theatre Albert Ier.

## Some Why's and Wherefore's

By J. T. GREIN  
London, July 29  
THE other day I went with the young manager of a Little Theater near London to a Revue. In it there were many scenes of pictorial beauty. Charming girls, 60 in number, wore their brocades and spangles that were dazzling. I enjoyed the spectacle; but my neighbor looked glum. "What is the matter?" I said. "Why this sad look?"

He replied: "To think of it, that these girls wear dresses that must cost about £2,000, and that I, with the greatest difficulty in the world, have been able to scrape together a little over half that sum to give the people the best plays of today from Shaw to Galsworthy. Is it not a terrible position?" "Oh!" I said in answer to console him, "why worry about a thousand, when there is a re-  
vue in London that has cost over 30 times that amount—enough to keep 10 repertory theaters going."

You have to judge these things with a view to the times. In the first place, most theaters are no longer run by a single-handed man with an artistic bent; they are mainly controlled by syndicates—kind of Robot, that has neither individuality

nor artistic feeling, and whose one aim is to make money by catering, not to the taste, but to the inclinations of the people. In the second, we have to recognize that England is not a nation that loves art for art's sake, but may tolerate it if the man at the helm decides to coerce the public into following his lead. In the third place, you must remember that in England the state does nothing for the theater. If ever there is to be a national theater it will arise from adding privately to the small fund which for years has been idling in the hands of a committee. And remember that in order to restore the Stratford Memorial Theater, a mission has been sent to America, because Shakespeare's country merely helped in dribbles and without enthusiasm except on the part of those few who are always in the breach.

These things may seem incredible to the outsider, especially continental people, but it has long been recognized that, to the average Englishman, the theater is (as yet) an amusement instead of an uplifting power. Now the capitalist who is coaxed into theater ventures is generally one who does not take the art seriously and would never dream of staking his money on art with a big A. I shall never forget that business man who, approached to finance a cycle of Galsworthy and Pinero plays, just after the war, said: "I will give you a hundred pounds because I like you, but there is no money in your idea—all moonshine. I call it. But, if you will bring me a musical comedy, there is £5000 in the bank for you tomorrow."

I prefer not to analyze the ethical side of the question—I merely state the plain facts which, to me, were an eye opener, and in a single sentence, the complete explanation—Why the Old Vic has to struggle to keep alive; why the paltry £50,000 necessary to revive Old Sadlers Wells as a classical theater is by no means complete; why London has no modern repertory theater; why England opens so far behind a "lesser game," why there is always money for all manner of meretricious stuff from revues to musical comedies, and why poetic drama is no more; whilst new authors of intellectual plays all too often have to back their work with their own resources.

Believe me, it is not the British playwrights who stand in the way of progress—they are there, and the greater the stimulus, the faster they increase. The leaders and the public are at fault. What London wants is a Maccenas such as is found in America, who pins his faith to a man, gives him carte blanche in money and in freedom, so that, untrammelled by economic considerations and guided only by his artistic convictions, he will impel the public at large to follow his suit and, willy-nilly, raise their love of the theater as well as their taste and standard of appreciation.

## British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 29.—A revue, at present without a title, is to be presented by Jack Hulbert and Paul Murray at Blackpool in October prior to its production in London. "The One-eyed Herring," described as a merry mystery play suitable for both grown-ups and children, will be produced at Wyndham's Theater on Aug. 23. Miles Malleon's new four-act comedy "Love at Second Sight" will be seen at the Royalty about Aug. 15. The play is founded on Margot Neville's novel, "Safety First." Denzil Radie and Phyllis Titmuss will play the leading parts.

## "Charles Frohman Presents"

Sunny Hours of a Theatrical Experience—VII

By KATHERINE GREY

THROUGH Alfred Henry Lewis, author of the stories upon which Clyde Fitch based the play, "Wolfville," I met many men in various walks of life whom I would probably not have known otherwise, and I found them all interested in the theater. Once I heard Richard Crocker-Pinkerton and Scanlon discuss Shakespeare's plays, and I have never known an actor who could recite the passages from them com-  
more than Scanlon could.

David Graham Phillips was a crosby of Lewis's, who sometimes joined us in our prowling about Washington and New York. For I saw much of Lewis in both cities and through him learned much of these cities, intimate history and interesting byways. Phillips' play, "The Worth of a Woman," was the last play acted at the old Madison Square Theater before it was torn down, and I spoke the last word to an audience in that historic playhouse.

In the "Wolfville" company were Guy Standing (who distinguished himself in the World War), Hapley Holmes, William Post—such a wit, as well as a fine director and three other women besides myself. We four, Jessie Busley, Josephine Sherwood (Mrs. Shelley Hull) and Phyllis Rankin have remained firm friends ever since, and truly I am glad to be one with them. It was during the "Wolfville" days that the "Dutch treat" supper in Philadelphia began and has continued ever since during my every visit to the "City of Brotherly Love." After the play the dining room of quiet little hotel is practically deserted. We have a big round table, each comes nightly, or occasionally, leaves early or stays late, and it is usually late, for the talk of everything from cabbages to kings is good, and there's much real fun.

When I acted with Kyrie Bellew in "The Thief" I had a glimpse of what I have since been told was "old-fashioned" ceremony and courtesy. In the play all the characters are seated on the stage when the curtain rises. It was Mr. Bellew's habit to come early to the theater. Just after "15 minutes" he would hear his tap at my dressing-room door, and we would discuss different scenes in the play, and their working out, and improvement. He would then escort me to the stage, and always bring me back to my dressing room at the end of each act. He gave the women in his company precedence in the matter of dressing rooms, which surely added much to our comfort. It was with this "élégant" of the theater that I had my first fried-egg sandwich, an after-theater supper, in one of those wagons, "night owls" I think they were called, and it happened in Newport! Surely a contrast of place, people, and occupation!

Another engagement I remember with great joy was in support of William H. Crane in "Business is Business." Some time before the production of this play, while I was still doing ingenue roles under Charles Frohman's management, I said to him, "Mr. Frohman, there is a part I wish you would give me when you produce 'Business is Business'—that of the daughter Germaine, a French girl, and the 'This is a pretty big emotional part for a youngster to tackle.' But he neither absolutely refused nor promised to give it to me. So when at the beginning of the following season he sent me to the theater for the first time, you the part you asked for, and you have made me doubly eager to do my best for him, as well as for myself.

As I have said, Crane was the star in this production, and to be a member of his company meant knowing and loving Ella, his wife. I know I speak not only for myself, but for those who were in the company, when I say that she was a kindly woman. She always went on tour with Mr. Crane (she was not an actress), and his company owed her many good times. The year I was with them we were acting in Washington on Christmas week. When we went to the theater for the matinee every dressing room was a bower of Christmas greens and holly, and each one had such a gift from Ella as made us realize how much thought this generous woman had given to each and every one.

The second time I visited New Orleans was with the Crane company. Getting in early, we found that Ella (who had preceded us there) had arranged for us all to have the famous "o'clock Sunday" dejeuner at Begue's. A long table where all the guests sat cheek by jowl; and such a merry meal we had, as well as a stupendous one!

Elsie de Wolfe had given me the

## AMUSEMENTS

## BOSTON

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Week Aug. 22, 23 & 24 P. M. Hancock 2729  
22—VANITY GIRLS—22  
Conlin & Glass—Hyde & Burrill  
Murray at Blackpool in October prior to its production in London.

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GEORGE M. COHANS  
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"The Baby Cyclone"

with GRANT MITCHELL  
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address of a house in the old Crole residential quarter, where Harriet, Otis Dellenbaugh and I arranged to live and thus get away for a week from the regulation hotel life. We each had a big room, with long French windows, opening on a balcony overlooking an inner court and garden, and were awakened in the morning by an elderly Negro servant in a spotless white dress and apron, and a gay turban, with a tray of breakfast dainties. Only once during our stay did I meet that breakfast tray. One morning I got up early to go riding with Hassard ("Bobby") Short, and we had breakfast in the old French market at 6 a. m.

It was a temptation to linger on that quiet, sunny balcony, but it was Mardi Gras week, and much to see and do. One delightful afternoon we went to Mollie E. Moore Davis. She lived in the old part of New Orleans. You entered through a gateway in a wall, then crossed an inner garden and reached a room to meet a gracious and interesting woman who could talk as delightfully as she wrote.

Mrs. Dellenbaugh was a woman of great culture, welcomed by interesting people wherever she went. I owe her many a charming acquaintance which has brightened succeeding tours of the country. That is another of the delights of the actors' traveling life, this touching with the lives of men and women of varied interests; and to find oneself remembered—sometimes after many years—when one returns again to the far-flung cities, is such a joy. In Crane's company many women were gifted in so many other ways, besides their chosen profession of acting.

I still have a beautiful etching done by Walter Hale, and given me as a souvenir of this tour. With him I carried a first edition of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" tossed among the fotsam and jetsam of the bookshelves outside an old shop, I think it was in Savannah.

Hassard Short's interest in those days was not so much in production settings, exquisite clothes, light effects, as in riding a good horse and playing bridge. And many a fine ride I had with him, thus once more getting away from "shop" and city, while loving to return to the work in which we are both so interested. The last time I saw William and Ella Crane (who now make their home in southern California) was in Chicago, when it was in "The Goose and the Gander." They were then on their way back to their native State after an eastern visit, and came behind to see me when the play was over.

Charles Frohman was a man who gave great personal loyalty to those who were in his management. I think he had very few close or intimate friends, but we of the theater owe him much. He was a man whose word was indeed as good as his bond; he was steadfast in the ideals which he lived to make real but never talked about.

## "Rose of the Golden West"

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Aug. 18.—The Alexander Theater, Glendale, became the rendezvous for certain First National officials on Tuesday night when "Rose of the Golden West" was previewed. The telltale searchlight, used on these occasions, fingered the night sky and drew those who enjoy catching a new picture in first flight and also a few screen notables for their autograph books. This sale of California, written by Benj. Meredith, has furnished George Fitzmaurice a splendid opportunity to display his acknowledged talents for romantic picture making. He has been given a pair of First National's most interesting young stars to weave his tale about, and has filmed much of the picture in original Monterey settings along the California coast. Mary Astor and Gilbert Roland have the leading roles, she playing the daughter of General Vallero, who is concerned with the sale of California to Russia, and he a young patriot allotted the task of summarily despatching the General before the transaction becomes a fait accompli. The threads of the story are romantically twisted by the two young persons' ardent attachment, but the snarls are worked out to the accom-

paniment of ringing bells and booming cannon and an applauding audience. Miss Astor is an unusually lovely sight in her simple convent robes and later in her fine silks and lace. Mr. Roland, who was given the leading part in "Camille" after his recent elevation to the front ranks. He is indeed one of the most striking of the younger screen players, and in the swashbuckling role of the young patriot cuts a most dashing figure. He has a brilliant future in such parts, and already United Artists has signed him for a term of five years. Montagu Love is a genial Valero, making his villainous pleasure underdone according to the new code of simplified "heavies" in the best screen circles. Gustav von Seyffertitz is a striking master of intrigue, and Flora Finch, Harvey Clark, Boel Muriel, Andor Charon, Rommie Folling, a few leading players, and Lee Garmes has brought his fine photographic touch to bear on the picture with handsome effect. R. F.

## AMUSEMENTS

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"King of Kings"

To Our Readers  
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

## "Joy" Revived in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 25  
REVIVAL at the Arts Theater Club of "Joy," a play on the latter "I" in three acts, by John Galsworthy. Producer, Edith Craig. The cast:

Mrs. Hope..... Olga Skade  
Colonel Hope..... Ernest Mainwaring  
Miss Hope..... Gwynne Whitty  
Dick Merion..... Audrey Cameron  
Dick Merion..... Hugh Brooke  
Mrs. Gwynne..... Muriel Pratt  
The Hon. Maurice Lever..... Nigel Clarke

Galsworthy's play well repays a second visit, for it is in its way very moving. Also in some ways it is the striking example of what a play ought to be according to a great classical authority, Aristotle. All the unities are observed. The action takes place in one day—Midsummer Day—at the pretty little home of Colonel Hope in the Thames Valley. In more ways than one this play is curiously analogous to Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and might have been called "Midsummer Day Dreams." Practically all the characters are concerned with themselves and their own dreams of joy. Mrs. Hope thinks only of her house and the harmonious way of running it, seldom giving a thought to her husband and his happiness. Colonel Hope thinks of his pension; their niece, Molly Gwyn, victim of an unhappy marriage, dreams of happiness with another man. Her daughter, Joy, fully alive to the threatening

tragedy and desperately anxious to avert it, is only so for her own sake. She adores her mother and wants her all for herself. Maurice Lever pursues Molly hoping to use her as a cat's-paw for his financial schemes. But in spite of all these different aspects of the same fault there is something attractive about the little family and one gets to like them as the play progresses.

They were, on the whole, well portrayed. Perhaps the best performances technically were those of Ernest Mainwaring, as Colonel Hope, Audrey Cameron as Joy, and Hugh Brooke as Dick Merion. At first these latter labored under an injustice, and it is only on thinking the play over that one realizes how well they played in their one big scene.

Audrey Cameron showed real feeling and talent, but she must pay more careful attention to her diction and accent. As her mother, Muriel Pratt played a difficult part with tact and discretion, if not always with conviction. This was probably due to a fault in the writing of the character. Mrs. Gwyn's infatuation for Maurice Lever is the sort of bubble that is generally pricked by some very small side-blow of reality, and one could not help feeling that it could never have survived the obvious disillusionment when Maurice shows his claws so unmistakably, and Molly sees that he is trying to rob her uncle. Nigel Clarke, who played the part, was sinister and forbidding enough. C. F. A.



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Combine one quart of grape juice and a pint of orange juice with half-cup of sugar and a third-cup of lemon juice. Just before serving, add two quarts of crushed ice and four bottles of "Canada Dry." Mix. Garnish with eight sprigs of fresh mint. This recipe makes 36 to 40 glasses.

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## Sunset Stories

## The Shingle Ship

Yo-ho! Yo-ho!  
The wind is blowing strong;  
About a sail,  
It fills the sail  
And sends the ship along.

The wind is high,  
But what care I  
How strong the wind may blow!  
I trim my sheet  
And still repeat  
"Yo-ho! Yo-ho! Yo-ho!"

THERE were several ships on the ocean, each sailing about at the end of a long piece of string. Robert's ship was named the Speedway. William's was named the Rover. James's was named the Flash. Henry's was named the Dart. Shingle's had no name at all, but it might have been named the Shingle. For Robert's and William's and James's and Henry's ships were what you would call store ships, with masts and sails very much like those of the real ships that grown-up travelers sail in, but Johnny's was what you might call a home-made ship, and had been made of a shingle with a stick for a mast and a piece of one of Johnny's old shirts for a sail. But it was a very good ship, even if not so handsome as Robert's and William's and James's and Henry's.

All these shipowners had fathers, and it was William's father and Henry's father, who were there that lay in their bathing suits and were able to swim way out over their heads, who suggested a race.

It was a fine day for a race. There was a brisk breeze, and when Robert and William and James and Henry and Johnny all stood in a row knee deep in the ocean, and put their ships in the water, the wind filled the sails of the Speedway and Rover and Flash and Dart and Shingle. They were headed out to sea, and nobody held them by a string, for William's father and Henry's father were going to swim out and bring them back. "One—two—three," said William's father, "Go!"

Robert, William, James, Henry, and Johnny let go of their ships. The Speedway, Rover, Flash, Dart, and Shingle sped before the wind.

At first it looked as if every other ship there was going to beat the Shingle. The Dart led the race. Speedway and Rover were nip and tuck. The Flash was close on their heels. The Shingle was last.

Then the Dart tipped over. The Speedway and the Rover

were still nip and tuck, but the Flash was closing up on them. The Shingle was last, but sailing steadily.

The Speedway and the Rover ran into each other, and then both tipped over. The Flash passed them. The Shingle kept steadily on after the Flash.

Then the Flash tipped over.

But the Shingle kept on. It passed the Flash. It passed the Speedway and the Rover. It passed the Dart.

And when William's father and Henry's father swam out to bring back the ships, the Shingle was the farthest out of any of them and still sailing on.



The Shingle kept steadily on



## CODE OF ETHICS IS DRAWN UP BY LAW GROUP

Commercial Law League Also Discusses Common Law, at Sessions

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23 (Special).—Commendation of the work of the American Law Institute in connection with the restatement of the common law and in the preparation of a model criminal code was voiced by the Commercial Law League of America in a resolution adopted by that body at its thirty-third annual convention here.

The resolution further expressed appreciation of the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial trustees, which has made this work possible, and urged the full co-operation of all members in furthering this work.

Has Been Gigantic Task To restate the common law accurately and clearly in the light of the many conflicting state and federal decisions is a gigantic task, but one which the legal profession recognizes is well worth while. The work has been made possible by the Carnegie Corporation, which appropriated more than a million dollars in 1923 to the use of the institute. The institute has enlisted the services of many of the ablest lawyers and jurists in the country to assist it in its work.

The preparation of a model criminal code has been made possible by funds furnished by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. It bears no relation to the other work of the institute and the results have not yet been made public. It is intended, when completed, for adoption by the legislatures.

Professional Ethics

Questions of professional ethics were dealt with at length in the report of the committee which had been appointed to confer with a similar committee of the American Bar Association. This report, reaching the convention late this afternoon, was the subject of much discussion.

The subjects which the committee reported on as pertinent to its work were: "Partnerships," "Division of Fees," "Intermediaries," "Bonding the Fidelity or Integrity of the Lawyer," and "Advertising Card."

The committee recommended, as to partnerships, that no person should be admitted to a partnership who is not a member of the legal profession, duly authorized to practice and amenable to professional discipline.

On the topic of division of fees, the committee reported that "no division of fees between a lawyer and a non-lawyer, based on a division of service or responsibility, but the custom of sharing the usual commission upon collections of commercial claims between a forwarder and receiver, though one be a lawyer and the other not, is not commended hereby."

Regarding intermediaries, the committee held that "the professional services of a lawyer should not be controlled or exploited by any lay agency, personal or corporate, which intervenes between client and lawyer, but that 'his responsibilities and qualifications are individual. He should avoid all relations which direct the performance of his duties in the interests of such intermediaries, the relation to the client should be personal and the responsibility should be direct to the client.'"

Regarding advertising, the committee agreed that a simple professional card containing only the name of the attorney and those of his associates, address, telephone and special branch of the profession practiced may be used. The insertion of such card in reputable law lists was not condemned, and it may contain the name of clients for whom the lawyer is counsel.

Summing up the professional ideals of the lawyer, the committee reported: "The lawyer should not stir up litigation, nor solicit, nor permit others to solicit for him, any professional employment, nor sanction the exploitation of his services by anyone, nor permit the indignity of his personal integrity being guaranteed. No division of fees nor agreement therefor is proper except with fellow lawyers based on a division of service or responsibility. Advertisement in commercial spirit tends to lower the sense of professional dignity."

Some Helpful Hints The report says, in part: "In comparing the figures for the last two years, it should be borne in mind that the long anthracite strike ending Feb. 17, 1926, depleted stocks in storage, and the experience of the previous winter probably influenced many families last year to put in their winter's coal supply early."

"This year other factors than climate and transportation must be considered. Householders today have the choice of a greater number of domestic fuels than a few years ago, namely: all sizes of anthracite, low volatile bituminous coal, coke, oil, briquettes and gas. Prices of these fuels, however, are dependent on conditions in the coal market. And in this connection a strike of unionized miners, affecting over one-third of the mines has been going on since April 1, or nearly five months, in the bituminous coal industry."

"Many coal consumers in Massachusetts have taken steps to protect themselves before the coal burning season commences by accumulating reserve stocks, but there are some who have simply drifted along hoping and possibly believing, that something will happen to eliminate this menace. It is a case of each conflicting party attempting to wear down the resistance of the other, and it is, of course, best for the consumers to be prepared for any eventuality."

Timely and Sound "Although the working agreement in the anthracite fields has four more years to run, the relationship between anthracite and bituminous coal tends to make the future outlook uncertain. The normal production of bituminous coal is about five times that of anthracite. From the study and investigation of the commission of coal conditions it believes that a relaxation at the present time of the advice given on May 1 is timely and sound. It is as follows:

"It is a traditional habit for many people in Massachusetts to obtain their winter's supply of fuel during the preceding spring and summer. In the case of gas, oil and electricity, large companies accept the responsibility for buying and storing the fuel needed by the householders. However, in the case of the solid fuels due to the limitations of production and transportation, approximately one-half of our supply must be stored in the cellars during the spring and summer."

Elaborate programs have been prepared by retail trade interests for the reception and entertainment of a delegation of British merchants representing the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors and the Drapers' Chamber of Trade of the United Kingdom, who arrived in New York today and will reach Boston next Sunday evening. The party arrived at Quebec, Quebec, and visited Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

Arrangements have been made by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, to provide the visitors with a maximum of information during their brief stay in the various cities visited, so that they may obtain as complete knowledge as possible of the methods and policies upon which the department store business of this country has been built.

Tomorrow the party will visit New York stores and be entertained at luncheon by Samuel W. Reynolds, president of Lord & Taylor, and president of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation; Thursday they will inspect Brooklyn stores and be luncheon guests of L. Bamberger &

## Everybody Busy in Europe, Says Mr. Allen After Long Trip

Finds Every Advantage Utilized, Every Inch of Ground Being Used, but Found No Trace of Discrimination or Ill Feeling

"We took an \$800-mile automobile tour about Europe, and although I have been abroad several times, never before have I been so much in the country," said Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, who has just returned from a two-months trip, on which he was accompanied by his daughter, Mary W. Allen, and one of her classmates

then over the Bernese Alps. At Interlaken we took the railway up the Jungfrau. And after Switzerland, Holland and Belgium before we returned to London.

"To me Holland was the most interesting of all. And of all Holland I believe the little island of Marken in the Zuider Zee took the biggest hold upon my fancy. It was one of the quaintest, and most individual and most picturesque spots I have ever seen. The majority of its inhabitants are fishermen, and one sails into the harbor among a veritable host of little fishing boats."

"The people are individualists in their dress. And if the news of a tourist boat travels before it, one is treated to a welcome by the greater part of the inhabitants. It is the only place in Holland where the women make a practice of wearing their hair plaited in two long braids down their back, and where the men wear such baggy bloomer pants. The children's styles are the exact counterpart of their elders' save that they are on a smaller scale. The people will take you into their homes, too, and one can see a perfect maze of curios and antiques in some of the houses owned by the more well-to-do."

STREET CHANGES IN CHARLESTOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

north which will be favored by motor traffic after Sullivan Square has been made easy to pass through."

Mr. Green explained that for the land which it will be necessary for the city to take for the widening of Rutherford Avenue very little expense will result, as for the greater part of its length the avenue is abutted by municipal paving and sewer division yards which are little used today.

Sullivan Square Changes With the removal of the Boston Elevated Railway's supporting pillars at the Sullivan Square station as obstructions, the widening of the street approaches through the square by about 11,000 feet in all and the elimination of the curve between Alford and Main streets, another traffic "bottle-neck" will be removed.

The opening of this gateway to the North Shore by way of Everett will solve one of the most perplexing problems with which the board of street commissioners and the city planning board have had to deal. The planning board, as long as two years ago, made plans for the widening of Sullivan Square and rounding off of the sharp corners made by the five converging streets. When the street commission made

at Wellesley, Miss Eleanor H. Wallace. I believe the thing that impressed me most, outside of the beauty and quaintness of the country, was the intense way in which things were done, and the way every advantage was utilized.

"It was surprising to see the way every inch of ground was used," he

continued, "Everyone seemed to be working from early morning until late at night, and there always seemed plenty to be done. Apparently there was no unemployment problem in the country. Every animal was used, too. Sometimes we would see a cow and a horse hitched together pulling a cart. And often a cart would be pulled along by dogs."

Benefits of Lindbergh Feat "Lindbergh," said Mr. Allen, in answering the question that is even yet almost invariably asked of the returning voyager, "had sailed for home by the time we reached England, but we caught the echo of his deeds. It has been said many times before, I suppose, but that does not make the fact less true, that he was a wonderful ambassador. I think that his feat and his manner of conducting himself had much to do with the gracious reception we received."

"We found good feeling everywhere, not a trace of the discrimination or ill-feeling about which we have heard so much over here. Even if the people we came in contact with were glad to take our money," he said, "they certainly repaid us amply with the things they gave in return."

In telling of his recently finished trip, which was carefully planned almost a year in advance, Mr. Allen said that, especially chartered automobiles had been awaiting them in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, and that they had been but little hampered by time tables.

"Starting at Liverpool," he began, "we drove for 10 days all over the island, through a beautiful English countryside, where we could relax and enjoy ourselves with none of the rush and bustle one usually gets when traveling. We drove into all manner of quaint and out-of-the-way places, with names that would twist your tongue when you first tried to pronounce them, such as Llandudno, Bettws-y-Coed, Aberystwyth, Llandrindod Wells, and Ilfracombe. And then we spent seven days in London before hopping over to Paris."

"After six days there," he continued, "we drove over some of the old French battlefields, down into Switzerland by way of Geneva, and

final decision for improving the square it greatly enlarged the open space and brought Main and Alford together without a curve, thereby making them a through highway northward.

Work for this improvement is far advanced, the contractor having begun the work of repaving Alford Street from Sullivan Square to the bridge over the Mystic River. When this undertaking is completed it is expected by the officials of the public works department that it will be finished within two months, the relief to the Chelsea Street thoroughfare northward which is now overlaid with traffic will be afforded at once.

The Main Street-Alford Street highway, through an unobstructed Sullivan Square, will be much more direct for traffic between Boston and the south to Everett, Malden, Melrose and northerly than by Chelsea.

Favors New Golf Course The council passed a loan order for \$300,000 for the purchase and construction of a new public golf course on a site yet to be determined. Robert G. Wilson, member from Ward 17, introduced the order, explaining that the city was realizing an important revenue from the Franklin Park course. Recently Mayor Nichols said that in view of the fact that the city had almost reached its borrowing capacity for the year he would oppose any but absolutely necessary expenditures.

The council also passed an order for \$50,000 for improvements at Tenney Beach, Dorchester. In order that the council may have more time to study the proposition further, the Mayor's order for \$650,000 for the purchase of a central fire station site in Bowdoin Square and the erection of the building was reported unfavorably by the finance committee without prejudice and then reintroduced for consideration by Charles G. Keene. The measure would have automatically gone into effect before the next meeting of the council on Sept. 12 had the council not acted.

SPAIN ACCEPTS STATUE FROM AMERICANS MADRID, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Spanish Government has accepted the gift of a huge statue of Columbus, made by the American people through Alexander P. Moore, former American Ambassador to Spain.

It will replace the old monument standing at Paolet, the port from which Columbus sailed on what was to be his voyage of discovery. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney of New York designed the statue, which was chiseled by Mrs. Archer Huntington, American sculptress, whose husband has taken a leading part in the movement to make Spain better known to Americans and America better known to Spaniards.

TAMWORTH CELEBRATES TAMWORTH, N. H., Aug. 23 (Special).—Old Home Day was celebrated in this town today with a parade and other features. Chinko, Arthur Walden's celebrated lead dog, was withdrawn from the parade because, as Mr. Walden said, "it would be too conspicuous."

## AUDITORS PLEAD MORE BUSINESS IN GOVERNMENT

Greater Efficiency; Improved Financing to Be Discussed at Boston Sessions

More business efficiency in government, and the formulation of plans for a better State administrative code are the chief objects of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers which will hold its twelfth annual convention at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Sept. 6 to 8. Officials representing practically every state in the Union are expected to attend the convention of which the main program is a series of discussions and addresses related to the predominant theme of better state administration. It will be the first session of its kind held in Boston in 10 years.

The conference will act as a clearing house for expressing and judging the merits of the best and latest ideas in government finance, management and accounting.

The first business session will be Tuesday morning, Sept. 6, presided over by Joseph T. Tracy, State Auditor of Ohio, and president of the association. Former Mayor Andrew J. Peters, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will give the address of welcome to which Baxter Durham, State Auditor of North Carolina, will respond. Following the business session, the delegates will be the guests of Mayor Nichols at a luncheon at the hotel. Mayor Nichols will also address the assembled state officials.

Committee in Charge James C. McCormick, State Comptroller of Massachusetts, is general chairman of the local committee on arrangements for the convention, assisted by James W. Beane, State Auditor, Harold E. Hamlin, Arthur E. Hoye, Charles F. Doughty and Ralph E. Houghton. Theodore Wardell, chief of the Massachusetts Division of County and Municipal Accounts, is co-operating with the committee.

The Governor's Council, taking official recognition of the importance of the convention, has voted an appropriation out of the fund held in reserve for the entertainment of the President of the United States and other distinguished guests, and this will be used in the entertainment of the visiting officials from other states. Governor Fuller has indicated a desire to attend the convention and address the delegates.

Among the guests and speakers will be L. A. Carruthers of D. C. Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C., who will speak on "Comparable Statistics of States." One of the features on the program is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, when state officials and delegates will engage in a free-for-all discussion on the topic of "My State." These talks will be limited to five minutes.

Officers of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers are: President, Joseph T. Tracy, State Auditor of Ohio; first vice-president, William S. Gordy,



VINCENT CARTER State Auditor, Wyoming.

Comptroller of Maryland; second vice-president, John C. Cone, State Auditor of Arkansas; third vice-president, William H. Puryear, Superintendent of Accounts and Budgets of Tennessee; secretary, Vincent Carter, State Auditor of Wyoming; treasurer, Warren R. Graham, State Treasurer of New Mexico.

Series of Addresses At the business meeting Tuesday afternoon the following addresses will be given: "Why the N. A. S. A. C. T.?" by President Joseph T. Tracy, state auditor of Ohio; "Preservation of Our Natural Resources," Philip H. Wilbour, insurance commissioner of Rhode Island; "The Effects of Politics in the Administration of Public Office," Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer of Wisconsin; "Trust Funds and Their Investment," Elbert D. Hayford, State Auditor of Maine. An open discussion will then take place, led by Thomas H. Judd, Deputy State Treasurer of Connecticut.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 7, the "Co-ordination of Departmental Functions through an Ideal State Administrative Code" will be discussed by Benjamin Gates, auditor of accounts of Vermont, followed by an address on "Establishing Official Responsibility in State Government and the Illinois Code," by Oscar A. Nelson, auditor of public accounts of Illinois; "State Control of Local Tax Levies," L. S. Bowman, State Auditor of Indiana; "How May the People Be Made to Feel Their Responsibility?" Ralph Koonce, State Treasurer of Arkansas.

The afternoon session will be given over to round table discussions of the morning addresses participated in by S. S. Lewis, State treasurer of Pennsylvania; N. A. K. Bugbee, State comptroller of New Jersey; E. A. Dover, supervisor of the bureau of accounting of West Virginia; L. D. Thompson, State auditor of Missouri; L. B. Baynard Jr., State treasurer of Louisiana; W. H. Shanks, State auditor of Kentucky; and Joseph D. McCusker, State budget accountant of Maryland. These discussions will be followed by the report of the Booster Club, and a free-for-all debate and discussion on "My State."

The Thursday morning session will open with an address in which plans for state reduction of the cost

of governmental operation will be explained by W. H. Puryear, superintendent of accounts of Tennessee, with a discussion opened by Harry R. Chamberlain, State Treasurer of New Hampshire. E. A. Jones, State Auditor of South Dakota will speak on "State Supervision of Public Debt of Taxing Districts." And James C. McCormick, State Comptroller of Massachusetts, will address the convention on "State Institutional Accounting." Discussion will be opened by J. M. Harrington, state auditor of Delaware, followed by a review of the featured addresses of the convention. "Comparable Statistics of States," by L. A. Carruthers, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

Governor Fuller to Speak The visiting delegates will be entertained by a luncheon at which Gov. Alvan T. Fuller will be the main speaker, followed by a sightseeing trip to places of historic interest in and about Boston as the guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Thursday afternoon at 4 p. m. the visiting officers for the coming year will take place, and delegates will listen to committee reports. The selection of the convention city for 1928 will also be made at this time.

AVIATION DISCUSSED AT BABSON SESSION Program Is Prepared for Conference Sept. 10 to 18

The Babson Institute, holding its fourteenth annual business conference Sept. 10 to 18, announced today that among the subjects of "general education of the public," which has been made the underlying theme of the conference, one afternoon will be devoted to the subject of aviation.

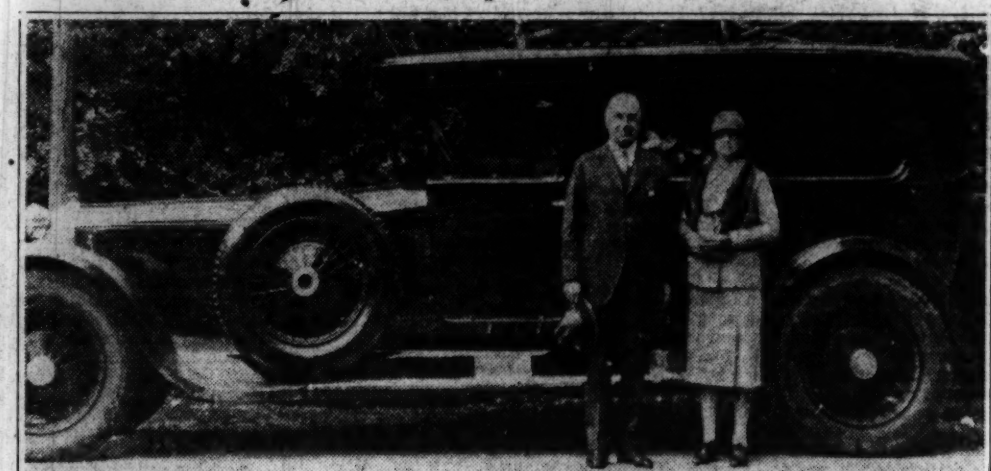
It is already assured that William P. McCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and in charge of Aviation, will be one of the speakers. Paul Henderson of the National Air Transport, Inc., Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., and C. Francis Jenkins, a Washington inventor interested in aviation, and other names listed on the afternoon program.

On the first Sunday of the conference Daniel Evans of the Andover Theological Seminary will speak on Book censorship, and on the following Sunday Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, will give an illustrated lecture on the abolishing of the arctic. Two of the mid-week speakers will be Roger W. Babson and Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York.

ENTIRE VILLAGE SOLD AT AUCTION WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 23 (AP)—An auction sale of the entire village of Manchaug, a part of the town of Sutton where mills of the B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., suspended operations a few years ago, is under way today, and up to early afternoon the sales were confined principally to small lots of realty, including the homes that have been occupied by the mill operatives.

The lot to go under the hammer is all the property of the B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., and it includes three miles and 75 parcels of property which are located 68 dwelling houses.

## How They Saw Europe Without Time-Tables



Two Members of the Party, Lieut.-Gov. Frank G. Allen and Miss Eleanor B. Wallace, Wellesley Classmate of Miss Mary W. Allen, Standing Beside One of the Touring Cars, Used in Traveling Through Northern England.

## New Letters Show How Lincoln Apologized for "Cross" Words

Patience Shown in Series of Documents Just Published—Note to Major-General Sigel Was in Humble Explanation of Attitude

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The patience and forbearance of Abraham Lincoln in dealing with dissatisfied factions in the army during the darkest days of the Civil War have just been revealed in a collection of hitherto unpublished letters of the war-time President which were purchased in England recently. Harry F. Marks, a dealer in rare books and an admirer of Lincoln, brought the letters to this country a short time ago.

One of the most important of the letters, a short note to Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, gives a ready apology for a very pardonable irritation at the extravagant demands of the officers of the Eleventh Corps of the Union forces during the crucial early months of 1863. That Lincoln was ready to humble himself in an effort to keep peace among his disheartened forces, is evident in these lines: "Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 5, 1863."

"Major General Sigel, "My dear Sir: "General Schurz thinks I was a little cross in my late note to you. If I was, I ask pardon. If I do get up a little temper I have no sufficient time to keep it up."

"I believe I will not now issue any new order in relation to the matter in question; but I will be obliged, if General Hooker consistently can, and will give an increased cavalry command to General Stahl. You may show General Hooker this letter if you choose."

"Yours truly, "A. Lincoln."

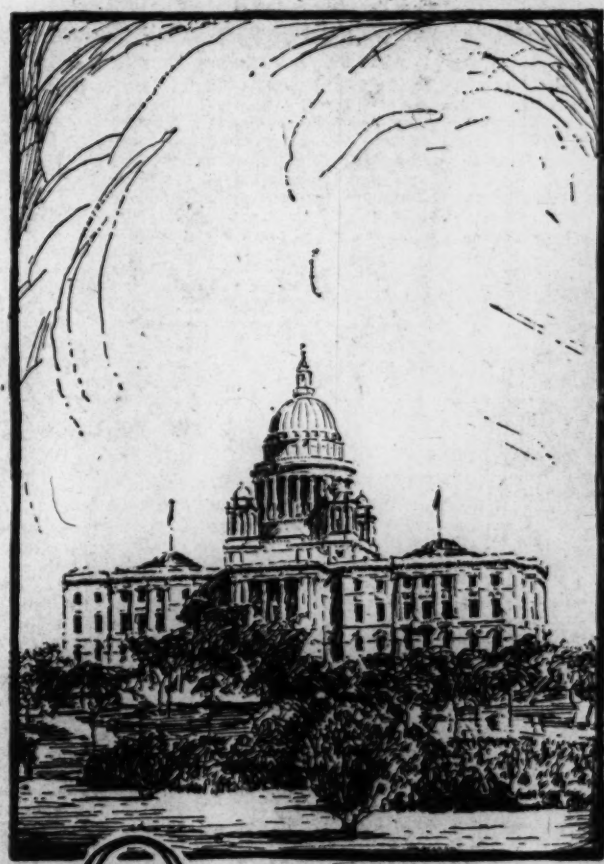
The dangerous attitude reached by officers at a time when enlistments had fallen very low and desertions were all too numerous, is shown in a letter from General Sigel, also in the possession of Mr. Marks. In this letter, to which the President's letter of Feb. 5 is a reply General Sigel speaks of General Stahl's humiliation at his reduced command.

On the back of General Sigel's letter President Lincoln wrote the following notation, dated Jan. 26, 1863, but addressed to no one and with no mention of why it was written: "I believed an increased cavalry force would be valuable, but I have not promised that, to suit the convenience of any officer. I would, however, be inconvenient to the Government, raise one immediately. I have tried, in regard to General Schurz and General Sigel, to oblige all around, but it seems to get worse and worse."

"If General Sigel would say distinctly, and unconditionally, what he desires now about the command of the forces he has, I should try to do it, but when he has plans, conditioned upon my raising new forces, which is inconvenient for me to do, it is drawing upon me too severely."

## DAHLIA SOCIETY EXHIBIT

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 23 (Special).—The third annual horticultural exhibit of the Lawrence Dahlia Society will be held at the Lawrence Young Men's Christian Association next Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 27 and 28. The classes shown include dahlias, gladioli, roses, asters, snapdragons, bouquets of cut flowers, and bouquets of wild flowers.



## In Providence

MANY merchants, representing almost every line of retail business, invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. When you are shopping in Providence, why not accept the invitations of these advertisers? You will find them ready to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.



## SURVEYS MADE FOR LAFAYETTE PARK PROJECTS

Efforts Made to Compose Differences Over the Development Program

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 23 (Special)—Charles W. Elliot of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, arrived here today to make a final survey of Mount Desert and Lafayette National Park, upon which he will base recommendations as to scenic development of that region. Mr. Elliot, who is a landscape architect, was asked to make this survey by Gist Blair, president of the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Society, co-operatively with the Northeast Harbor and Seal Harbor associations.

The survey is the result of disagreement between residents of Mount Desert as to the desirability of building roads through Lafayette Park and private estates adjacent thereto. John D. Rockefeller Jr. has built several road trails through his grounds and a part of the park.

Additional Roads  
Mr. Rockefeller has submitted to the National Park Service plans for additional roads and offered to throw open to the public the portion of his estate adjacent to the park, through which these roads will run, under proper supervision.

Local opinion seems to be divided as to the desirability of making Lafayette Park more accessible to the public. It is believed by some that the scenic beauty of the park will be destroyed by further road building there. On the other hand, it is claimed that the Federal Government maintains the National Parks for the benefit of the public and not for a few.

Arno B. Cammerer, assistant director of the National Park Service, believes that the motor roads now built and building in the park are sufficient for so small a park. He says he has an open mind on the new road trails suggested by Mr. Rockefeller.

To Visit the Park  
On Sept. 15, Thomas A. Vint, chief landscape engineer of the National Park Service, will visit Lafayette Park and make a survey with special attention to the road problem. He will be assisted by George B. Dorr, superintendent of the park. The proposed road trails would be built at Mr. Rockefeller's expense and maintained by the National Park Service out of its regular appropriation. No action by Congress would be necessary.

Mr. Elliot's task is to reconcile the conflicting attitudes and the idealistic factions. He hopes to be able to produce a plan acceptable to the permanent residents, to the summer colony and to the National Park Service.

## ORDER OF HARUGARI ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 23 (AP)—Ernest A. Schwarzer of Adams was re-elected president of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, German Order of Harugari, at the closing session of the three-day annual convention here yesterday.

The other officers elected were: vice-president, Herman Klink, Holyoke, Mass.; overseer, Frederick Wolfram, Cambridge; secretary, Paul A. Scholz, Adams; treasurer, Fred Baer, Clinton; trustee, Leonard J. Glass, South Boston; chaplain, Ida Kuemper, Adams; marshal, Louis Resch, Boston.

## THEATERS

### B. F. Keith's

Jack Benny, acting as master of ceremonies, heads the bill at B. F. Keith's this week. He draws his laughs with less energy than most other comedians of the same type. His surprise party, "You're Ready from Lowell," will cause a riot. Sharing popularity with him are the Allen K. Foster Vanity Girls, dancing several ensemble numbers, with Dorothy Casey as solo dancer in several tap and fancy numbers. Jimmy Conlin and Myrtle Glass furnish the best fun of the bill in "Morning, Noon and Night," a golf skit, also, with fun at the piano. Herman Hyde and Sally Burall show a remarkable versatility with several musical instruments coupled with a keen sense of rhythm in their offering, "A Bit Different." The two Davys present a novelty comedy juggling act with a continual line of patter. Ed and Lee Traver, enliven their act with a spectacular dive on roller skates ending with a hand stand. Mary Clark sings several classical and popular numbers. Alexander, the musical comedian, concludes with a rags, trapeze and bag punching.

### Boston Stage Notes

Grant Mitchell is in the second week of a month's run at the Hollis Street Theater in George M. Cohan's newest farce, "The Baby Cyclone." The strong cast includes Spencer Tracy, Georgia Caine, William Morris and Joseph Allen.

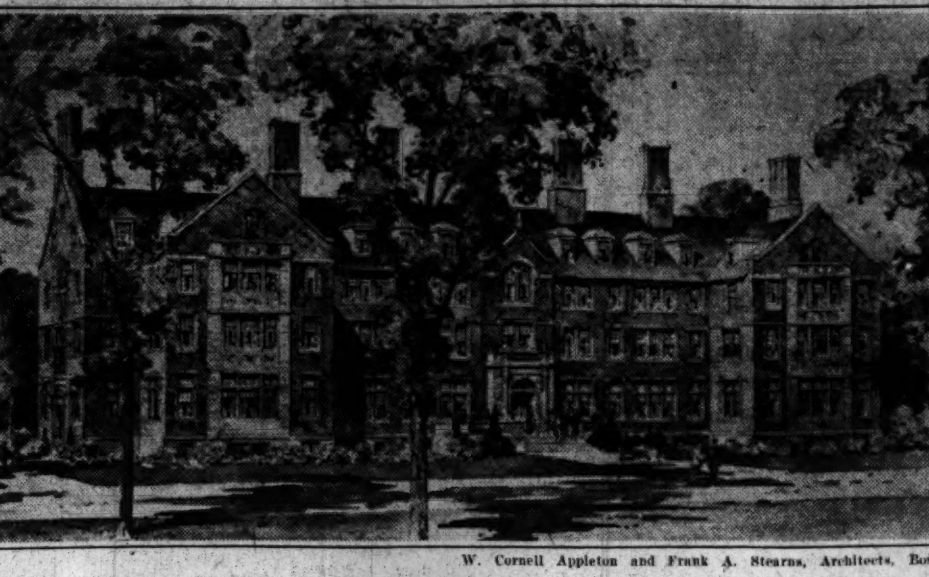
"Secret Service Smith," a new mystery play, begins a Boston engagement this evening at the Plymouth Theater.

On Sept. 5 George M. Cohan's new musical comedy, "The Merry Malones," comes to the Colonial Theater, and "My Princess," a new operetta, with Hope Hampton, comes to the Shubert Theater.

### MALDEN REDUCES TAX RATE

A reduction of 40 cents in the tax rate for the city of Malden, making the rate \$31.20, has been announced by the assessors, due to increased valuations. The total valuation is \$65,827,795, an increase of \$4,054,855 over last year. Expenses for the year amounted to \$2,135,831. A total of \$460,028 was represented in state and county taxes, and the city reports 16,267 poll tax payers.

## New Home for Students at Worcester Polytechnic Institute



Sanford Riley Hall is the first of a quadrangle of dormitories to be erected on the campus and is of Tudor architecture and of brick and artificial stone construction.

## COLONIES OF GULLS IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN SOON TO GO NORTH

By Middle of September Their Four Brothers Islands Home Will Be Entirely Deserted

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 23 (Special)—The colonies of gulls on the Four Brothers Islands in Lake Champlain have increased in number in the past season and soon will begin their autumn migration, but instead of going south like many other summer visitors, they will go farther north, according to Col. Edward Hatch of New York City, owner of the islands. Colonel Hatch says the gulls sometimes go to Labrador to enjoy the cold weather.

During the last summer the gulls have been without a caretaker. It is difficult for strangers to land on the islands because the gulls attack them. Colonel Hatch at first had some trying experiences in visiting the islands, but the gulls have now become so well acquainted with him that he can now go there without being molested.

About Sept. 12 the gulls begin to send out vocal proclamations calling in the tribe for a conference, and after a few days' discussion they begin to depart in flocks, some going one way and some another, most of them headed northeast. In about a week the migration is over and the islands are deserted until the following summer.

Many of the old gulls return year after year. Those who have studied the gulls which make their home on the Four Brothers declare that some of them have been coming back from 30 to 50 years.

## NATIONAL BAPTIST CONFERENCE OPENS

Seventh Day Churches Represented at Westerly, R. I.

WESTERLY, R. I., Aug. 23 (AP)—The one hundred and fiftieth annual conference of the Seventh Day Baptist Churches of America opens today with the Pawcatuck (Conn.) Church, one of the oldest of the faith in the country, as the scene of action.

More than 400 members of the sect, representing a majority of the 65 churches in the United States, have arrived for the conference, which will continue through Sunday.

Delegations are present from California, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Ohio and West Virginia. New York and New Jersey sent the largest delegations.

E. P. Gates, of Boston, secretary of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, was scheduled as the principal speaker.

A women's string trio from Salem College, West Virginia, and a male quartet from Milton College, Wisconsin, will provide the musical end of the services, which will be held each morning, afternoon and evening during the conference.

## W. C. T. U. DELEGATES LEAVE FOR SESSION

Special Car Takes New England Women to Minneapolis

New England delegates and officials of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union departed from Boston yesterday for the fifty-fourth annual convention of the national organization opening at Minneapolis on Thursday. They occupied a special car attached to the Wolverine. They are expected to reach Chicago late this afternoon and to depart from there at 6:30 p. m. today, reaching Minneapolis at 8:30 tomorrow.

The party included Mrs. Alice G. Ropes of Wollaston, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Mrs. Lucy Lincoln, Mrs. Susan Pierce, Miss Mary Bishop and Mrs. Gertrude Cook, all of Boston; Mrs. Charlotte Abbott, president of the New Hampshire W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Alpha Quimby, president of the Maine W. C. T. U.; and Mrs. Annie Fawcett, also of Maine; Mrs. Ethelyn H. Roberts, president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U.; Mrs. A. L. Stear and daughter, and Mrs. R. Aldrich, all of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Elsie Bart, president of the Vermont W. C. T. U., joined the party at Albany, and Mrs. Jessie Emerson at Pittsfield.

## SIR ESMÉ HOWARD VISITS PLYMOUTH ROCK

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 23 (AP)—Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, motored here yesterday for his first view of Plymouth Rock.

As he was starting to leave a young man asked him to get out of the automobile to have his picture taken, which the Ambassador did, standing alongside the Rock.

His wife, Lady Isabel, and one son accompanied the Ambassador on the trip here from their summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

## FLOWER SHOW AT MANCHESTER

North Shore Horticultural Society Opens Summer Exhibit

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 23 (Special)—A glory of bloom transferred from the private gardens and greenhouses of the North Shore is the summer exhibition of the North Shore Horticultural Society which opened here in Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

In the outer hall stately Lilium Auratum and tall, wide-spreading plants of fragrant heliotrope constitute a receiving line. The auditorium is a mass of colorful bloom, long tables laden with cut flowers of every variety that comes to the midsummer garden, and the center aisle and corners filled with groups of plants effectively arranged.

Rare and rare foliage plants, giant fuchsias and geraniums, a display of aquatics, including the lotus flower; gladioli in all the splendor of their peak season; phlox, asters, zinnias of rare and unusual varieties; the fragrance of carnations and summer roses; dahlias, single, pom-pom, peony-flowered and of the cactus variety; and over all, straight against the background of evergreens that line the walls and pointing their slender spikes of blue and white, the North Shore Horticultural Society is a profusion of Campanula Pyramidalis.

On the balconies are dinner table decorations, one class open to the trade and the other from which professionals are excluded. There are also exhibits of fruits and vegetables.

A silver cup which has been won twice for permanent possession is offered by Jelle Roos for five varieties of gladioli. A silver cup is offered by the North Shore Horticultural Society for the best collection of 12 varieties of vegetables.

A \$10 gold piece is offered by Andrew Lufkin of Gloucester for a basket of dahlias of not more than 25 blooms, arrangement to count 50 per cent. Silver medals are being offered by the society for the best dinner table decoration, for a group of orchids, for a table of cutflowers, a collection of asters, or dahlias, of phlox and for a collection of plants inside or outside grown. Cash prizes totaling about \$600 are also offered by the society.

## CUT IN ARBITER'S SALARY DEMANDED

Haverhill Shoe Union Calls for 50 Per Cent Drop

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 23 (Special)—The Shoe Workers' Protective Union will demand that the salary of the neutral arbiter under the peace agreement be reduced from \$10,000 a year to \$5,000 a year. This announcement was made by John D. Nolan, general president of the union. He is representing the union in the selection of a successor to Edwin Newdick.

Mr. Nolan has made known the attitude of the labor organization to M. T. Orntstein, president of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Because of the fact that the association has selected Fred F. Cooper, president of the association, as its candidate for neutral arbiter, Mr. Orntstein is now the representative of the association to select the neutral arbiter with President Nolan of the union. Under the terms of the association decide who shall fill the position.

In the event of their failure to select an arbiter the selection must be made by the citizens' committee. The names of the candidates for the place, the first choice being Warren O. Hunkins and then John Kelso and David Hilliard in the order named. Mr. Cooper is the only candidate decided upon by the manufacturers.

There are strong indications that the citizens' committee will be obliged to make the selection. The representatives of the union and association have until Friday to pick the arbiter and unless an agreement is reached before that date the citizens' committee must make the choice. The choice must be made from the candidates of the union and association.

MIDLAND STEEL PRODUCTS Company reports for July net earnings of \$206,299 after charges but before federal taxes and profit-sharing, compared with \$158,470 in July, 1926. Seven months' net earnings were \$1,531,565 before federal taxes and profit-sharing, compared with \$1,606,567 in the corresponding period of 1926.

## FIRST DORMITORY FOR POLYTECHNIC

Sanford Riley Hall to Be Opened at Worcester Soon

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 23 (Special)—The first dormitory of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute is nearing completion and will be open to house students during the coming college year. The building has been named after the late Sanford Riley, a graduate of the institute and founder of the Riley Stoker Corporation. This is the first building toward a quadrangle of dormitories on the campus.

The new building is of Tudor architecture 4½ stories high, and of brick and artificial stone construction. It will accommodate 115 men, and will be used as a freshman hall for all new first-year students who do not have their homes in the city. In addition, Sanford Riley Hall is to have a common or lounge room, two reception rooms, a dining room, and quarters for the college Young Men's Christian Association.

A ruling of the dormitory will be that all men living there will be required to dine in the dining hall. Under these conditions it has been possible for the college to place the board rate for the college year at \$275, and the lodging at between \$130 and \$200 a year per man, depending on the location of the rooms. Each room is to be cared for, light, heat, towels and laundry service for all new first-year students who do not have their homes in the city. The dormitory is located on the college campus and in a beautiful residential section of the city. It faces the Alumni Gymnasium. Since the registration of the institute is maintained carefully at about 500 students, it is expected that the new hall will amply take care of freshmen classes for some time to come.

## NEW PAN-AMERICAN SERVICE ORGANIZED

Data to Be Exchanged as Aid to Friendship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK, Aug. 22—The opening of the Pan-American Information Service at 83 Fulton Street, a non-political, non-profit organization, established to bring about closer contact and a better understanding between the people of the three Americas, has just been announced by C. C. Martin, director of the service and of the editorial department of the National Paper & Type Company.

"Information relating to the United States will be sent to the press of Latin-America on educational, scientific, industrial, agricultural, banking, trade and other subjects," Mr. Martin explained. "The service will seek to present to the southern people the true picture of the United States in all phases of our national life. Companion releases will be sent to the newspapers of the United States, which will give definite information covering constructive developments in Latin-America."

Col. C. B. Smith, who served on several inter-allied commissions following the World War, and acted as American delegate to the Austrian Reparations Commission, is executive secretary of the Pan American Information Service. F. D. Waterman, president of L. E. Waterman Company, is chairman of the advisory committee composed of A. B. Dod, export counselor of the Owens Bottle Company; E. B. Filsinger, export manager of Lawrence & Co.; L. E. Freeman of the law firm of Momen & Freeman; R. G. Owens, president of the American Manufacturers' Association; G. B. Parker, president of the American Exporters & Importers' Association; Dr. J. T. Shotwell, head of the department of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; W. S. Swingle, foreign credit manager of the National Association of Credit Men; Frank Van Leer Jr., executive secretary of the National Council of American Importers & Traders, Inc.; and R. S. Willis, vice-president of Huxley, Willis & Co.

## LAWRENCE TO HAVE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 23 (Special)—The City Council voted at its meeting yesterday to co-operate in every way possible to make the "Spirit of Lawrence Week," from Sept. 25 to Oct. 1 inclusive a success. Mayor Walter T. Rochefort will follow up a request to name a citizen committee to work with the other committee of which Frank W. McLanathan is chairman.

An industrial exhibit will be held in the State Armory along the lines of the one held a few years ago only larger. The Chamber of Commerce is preparing a pamphlet showing the advantages of Lawrence from an industrial point of view.

## NEW ENGLAND SURVEY ENDED

Reports on 100 Major Industries Will Be Distributed by Council

The report of the New England survey, undertaken jointly by the United States Department of Commerce and the New England Council, will be published in a series of separate bulletins, the council is advised by the department. Preliminary reports on more than 100 major industries are to be released to newspapers of New England by the New England Council.

The first bulletin to be issued by the Domestic Commerce Division of the department will deal with the economic background of New England trade and industry, the second with the external trade of New England; the third with the commercial structure of this region, and the fourth with the New England food situation, covering both agriculture and the manufacture of food products. In addition, there will be separate reports dealing with the major classifications of New England industries.

Bulletin No. 1 will be composed of three main divisions: The natural characteristics, the population, and the general industrial development of New England. Part one will deal with the significance of New England's geographic location, its climate and topography, agricultural, forest and mineral resources, fisheries, fuel and power. The second section will discuss the composition, distribution, movements and migration of the population. The present status of New England manufacturing will be summarized in the third section.

Department of Commerce officials have stated that the New England survey is the most comprehensive study ever made of the economic life and development of any area in the United States.

## Business Is Heavier This Year for Massachusetts Industries

Statistical Report Shows Orders Ran 10 Per Cent Higher Than Last Year During March and About 5 Per Cent Higher During April and May

Massachusetts business is better this year than last, according to a statistical report issued by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. The investigation is in the nature of an index of orders, and the data was obtained from 255 companies employing 92,180 persons and having a total capitalization of \$290,000,000.

It shows that for Massachusetts as a whole, the volume of orders taken was slightly below the monthly average of 1926 during January and February, rose 10 per cent above it in March, and settled slowly back during April and May, until in June it was exactly equal to the 1926 monthly average.

## Reports Carefully Compiled

The composite result of the entire 255 returns is as follows:  
Average month of 1926 100.0%  
January 1927 92.4%  
February 1927 94.3%  
March 1927 110.0%  
April 1927 104.3%  
May 1927 100.0%  
June 1927 100.0%

In obtaining these figures, the Associated Industries sent out questionnaires to each of its 1600 member companies, asking that they report for each month of 1927 the volume of orders taken in terms of the average month for the year 1926. They were asked to report, where possible, in terms of pounds, yards, square feet, or similar units of product, otherwise in dollars. The figures reported were then averaged, 5 per cent, in order to conceal the identity of the reporting companies, even from the members of the committee, and a code number was used on the returns, and the company's name did not appear.

## Seasonal Trends Eliminated

The returns have been analyzed, calculated and summarized under the direction of an advisory committee consisting of S. P. Massachusettis of the Norton Company, Worcester; H. W. Maynard, factory accountant, Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston; and Joseph H. Barber, assistant to the president, Walworth Company, Boston. Working in conjunction with Orra L. Stone, general manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Some members reported that their businesses were affected by seasonal fluctuations. For the return as a whole, however, the seasonal trends seem to be largely eliminated, and the final figures, as far as can be determined at this time, appear to present an accurate index of Massachusetts industry.

## NEW BRUNSWICK TO SELL LIQUOR

Beer, Light Wines, Unlimited Under New Law—Hard Liquor Restricted

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Aug. 22—On Sept. 6 the act passed at the last session of provincial legislature authorizing government sale of liquor will go into effect.

J. B. M. Baxter, the Premier, has announced that the sale of liquor in New Brunswick will be governed by practically the same system as that used in the Province of Quebec. Permits or prescriptions will not be required, and a person wishing to buy liquor will simply go to a Government store and order when he wants. The sale of whisky, brandy, gin and other liquors will be restricted to one bottle to a customer unless it is for industrial purposes or on the order of a member of the liquor control board, but there will be no restriction on the quantity of light wine and beer that may be purchased.

The New Brunswick Liquor Control Board which was created under the act to supervise the government sale of liquor has its headquarters here and has been working for months in preparation for putting the act into effect. R. G. Fulton is chairman of the board, which also includes E. R. Teed and F. J. Robideaux.

Under the act all liquor supplies in the Province will be under control of the board. Retail stores will be opened in various centres of population. According to present plans three will be established in St. John and one in Fredericton, St. George, St. Andrews and St. Stephen, as well as in other communities. Until it is finally determined as to whether the new law is equally restrictive with the Scott Act, Government stores will not be opened in the counties of Carleton, York (outside of Fredericton), Queens, Kings, Albert, Westmorland and Northumberland. Premier Baxter has announced.

## Famous Connecticut Tavern May Become Historical Museum

Old Marlborough Inn, Said to Have Sheltered Three Early Presidents of the United States, Bequeathed to Colonial Dames of State

MARLBOROUGH, Conn., Aug. 23 (AP)—After serving as a private residence for almost three-quarters of a century, the historic Marlborough Inn, which is said to have sheltered three Presidents of the United States, during its early days, may again become a public institution.

Under the will of Miss Mary Hall of Hartford, first woman to be admitted to the Connecticut bar and said to be the second woman lawyer in the United States, the inn has been bequeathed to the Colonial Dames of Connecticut, and members of that organization have expressed the hope that it may be used as an historical museum. The old tavern was the childhood home of Miss Hall and had been in her family for many years.

Col. Elisha Buell, a gunsmith of Revolutionary days, is credited with having built the old tavern, which bore his name for many years. Situated on the Hartford and New London turnpike, it was a popular stopping place for travelers and played an important part in the early life of this community, which was a busy town before the stream of travel was diverted by railroads and other modern means of transportation.

Tradition has it that President Washington was once sheltered there while journeying from Middletown to Lebanon, and Presidents Monroe and Jackson dined at its table. Not all the guests at the tavern came there voluntarily, despite the hospitality of its keepers.

It once served as a jail, and on the third floor was a stockade in which county prisoners were detained for trial in the olden days. The tavern is an excellent example of early New England architecture, and although a few modern additions have been made to it, it still retains its colonial appearance. It is a large structure of hewn timber, with a huge ell. The nails used in the building were made at Newgate prison. The tavern is three stories in height and contains about 15 rooms.

One of its principal features is a massive chimney, 15 by 12 feet at its foundation and made of large field stones, topped with brick and a flat stone cap.

## RECORD LIKELY FOR MACKEREL

Year's Catch Is Exceptionally Heavy—Bureau Men Studying It

Mackerel are plentiful in New England waters, particularly in the vicinity of the Cape Cod, and fresh mackerel receipts for the year are expected to surpass the record-breaking catch of 1926, according to Frederick F. Dimick, secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau. Receipts of New England mackerel for this year amount to 217,651 barrels, the figures being as of Aug. 19, while for the corresponding period of last year the receipts were 206,473 barrels.

Records of the Fish Bureau show that the catch in 1926 amounted to 304,490 barrels, compared with 202,961 barrels in 1925, 102,067 barrels in 1924, 121,982 barrels in 1923 and 53,763 barrels in 1922. Mackerel have been more plentiful on this coast in the last few years than any time since the early 80's, when the demand was light as compared with today, explains Mr. Dimick. And more, the season is extending much later into the fall than heretofore, some vessels remaining out for mackerel to about Dec. 1, last year.

In November of last year a large school of mackerel was located off Cape Cod and the catch was the best catch ever made so late in the season. Indeed, the largest receipts of mackerel at the Boston Fish Pier for a single day during the entire season of 1926, amounting to 712,000 pounds, were landed Nov. 8, said Mr. Dimick.

Attention of the United States Bureau of Fisheries has been drawn to the increasing receipts of mackerel, and Lewis N. Radcliffe, deputy commissioner of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, who was in Boston for the recent convention of the United States Fisheries Association, says that investigation of the rapidly mounting catch of the last few years shows the cause a "back" to 1923. In that year, sea conditions were particularly favorable to egg hatching, he said.

Mackerel hatched in 1923 furnished the main portion of the catch in 1926 and are continuing to do so in 1927, he said. A year such as 1923 is called a predominant year, he continued. The Bureau of Fisheries is studying two questions in connection with predominant years—how long such a year continues to furnish stock, and when a new predominant year can be counted upon to replace the old stock, he explained.

## AMERICAN JEWS ARE ON COUNCIL

Parley on Jewish Rights Brought to a Conclusion at Zurich

ZURICH, Switz., Aug. 22 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—American Jews were given a prominent place in the Council of Jewish Rights, created at the conference on Jewish Rights, which has just ended its sessions here.

The new organization, which will take the place of the committee of Jewish delegations, was formed for the purpose of safeguarding the minority rights guaranteed in the international peace treaties concluded after the World War.

Twenty-one seats were given to American Jews out of the 51 making up the Council. The other 30 are representatives of Jewish groups from various countries.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, Nahum Sokolow, chairman of the executive of the Zionist World Organization; Dr. Leo Motzkin, of Paris; Dr. Z. H. Chajjas, chief rabbi of Vienna; Dr. Simon Dubnow, Russian Jewish historian, and Deputy Isaac Greenbaum, of Warsaw, were elected to the presidium of the council. The American members of the council are: Max D. Stein, New York; Rabbi Max Heller, Rabbi Baruch Brisker, Cleveland, and Dr. A. Levy, secretary of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith; Robert Silverman, Boston; Mrs. M. Archibald Silverman, Providence; George Hugo Pam, Chicago; Judge Gustav Hartman, Louisville; Jacob Fishman, Max Hollander, Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, Bernard G. Richards, Dr. A. Koranik, Benjamin Titman, Emanuel Hertz, George Fox, Carl Sherman, Leo Wolfson and Marvin Lowenthal.

## CITIES SERVICE ORDERS CARS

Cities Service Tank Line Company has placed an order for construction of 100 tank cars for use of Empire Gas and Light Company, and the City of New York. The cars will transport casinghead gasoline and will have capacity of 5000 gallons each.

## MR. COOLIDGE TO SEE GEYSER IN YELLOWSTONE

President, Wife, and Son Hike to Top of Jupiter Terrace

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, Wyo., Aug. 23 (AP)—Old Mr. Coolidge, well known to thousands of America's tourists, was the goal of President Coolidge as he moved forward today on his tour of Yellowstone National Park.

The President's party is expected to spend tonight at Old Faithful Inn, not far from the famous geyser that spurts upward at intervals of one hour.

Left Train at Gardiner  
Arriving in the Yellowstone shortly after noon yesterday, the President's party left the train at Gardiner, Mont., and drove five miles to Mammoth, where they spent the night.

Although the schedule of sight-seeing yesterday called for an end of activities at 5 o'clock p. m., when the President and Mrs. Coolidge returned from a 45-mile automobile drive which took them to Roosevelt Lodge and Tower Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge and John set out on foot, and hiked to the top of Jupiter Terrace, a promontory overlooking all of the immediate vicinity.

Twilight was falling and it was just a little past the dinner hour when the President led his companions on a hike to the top of Jupiter Terrace, a promontory overlooking all of the immediate vicinity.

The route today led past the range of mountain peaks in this section of natural charms set off in 1872 by the government for a national park. Towering above the many peaks was Electric Peak, 11,151 feet high.

It is the first trip of the President and his family to this wonderful land and he is making the most of it. A limousine is at his disposal for the long rides and on these he is followed by a string of motor cars carrying other members of the party.

## New Whaling Fleet to Ride the Waves

Company Organized to Try to Revive Lagging Industry of Newfoundland

Prospects of a revival of whale fishing in the waters adjacent to Newfoundland are contained in reports from A. M. Warren, American consul at St. John's to Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which show that a newly organized firm is fitting out a fleet of whalers to cruise in the Newfoundland and Labrador waters, the habitats of the Arctic whale.

Mr. Sweetser says that there has been a marked scarcity of whales in Newfoundland since 1924, which accounts for the decline in the whaling activities there which now are limited to operations carried on by only one company.

Exports of whale products from Newfoundland during the fiscal year 1926 amounted to 1630 tons of oil, the report shows, in addition to 166 tons of guano. The major portion of both products were exported to The Netherlands.

## Beekeepers to Discuss Swarms at Walpole Annual Field Day

Eastern Massachusetts Society to Meet for Twenty-First Session Saturday at Agricultural School—Uses and Characteristics to Be Analyzed







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## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SEEDED STARS  
ALL-AMERICANNo Upsets in First Round  
of U. S. Women's Tennis  
Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Every seeded player who competed in the first round of the United States women's singles tennis championship, as well as the best of those just outside the seeded ranks, won yesterday by the widest of margins, with only one match requiring three sets, and another requiring extra games.

Of the United States players, Miss Helen N. Wills allowed one game to her opponent, Miss Josephine Crook, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory lost four to Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, one of the best of the home-country players; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Marguerite Davis, the best of the International representatives, of St. Paul, 6-2, 6-2; and Miss Helen Jacobs defeated Miss Gertrude Dwyer of New York, 6-2, 6-2. The other four were equally easy winners, with Mrs. J. D. Hall, of New York, easily prevailing in defeating her fellow-Bostonian, Mrs. George W. Wightman, 6-2, 6-2.

## Dutch Player Impresses

Seven of the foreign seeded players are also in the tournament, with the vacant place coming through the default of Mrs. Leslie A. Godfrey, who determined to compete for the doubles, which she won several years ago as Miss Kathleen McKane. Miss Kate Bouman, the Holland player, was particularly impressive in defeating Miss Beryl Robinson, champion of Bermuda, 6-2, 6-0. This was the first match on the stadium courts and the Dutch girl showed that she will have to be reckoned with by her well-balanced all-court game, which somewhat resembles Mrs. Mallory's.

Miss Marguerite Davis, the young Boston protégée of Mrs. Wightman, made a fine stand against Miss E. H. Harvey of the British team, taking three games with her powerful drive in the first set, but failing to maintain the pace when the British star settled down to outlast her, and lost the match, 6-3, 6-4.

## The Junior element of the American

was able to make only a fair showing against the British, with the exception of the elder stars, all of whom, winners or losers, were well above the average of former years, and will be heard from in the doubles and the singles. The youngest of the Californians, was the only junior to win a match, defeating Miss Virginia Rice of Boston, by the top-heavy score of 6-1, 6-1. Miss G. P. Sterry of the British team was also a winner, but had some trouble in eliminating Miss Janet Travell of New York, 6-2, 6-2. Miss Elizabeth Nuthall, the best of the foreign girls, was not called upon to play, because of the failure of her opponent, Mrs. E. R. Mitten of Boston, to appear. Miss Clara Louise Zinke of Cincinnati, runner-up in the girls' title last year, also advanced to the final.

## 32 Doubles Teams

This afternoon will bring the start of the doubles, with 32 teams listed. Mrs. Mallory and Miss Bouman, in the absence of Miss Wills, who elected not to compete at doubles, head the ranks, with Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. and Miss Goss, Mrs. Corbier and Mrs. W. B. Endicott, leading Boston pair, and Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr. and Miss Margaret Clark, also from Boston, in the second place. Against them are placed Mrs. Godfrey and Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. John Hill and Miss Sterry, Miss Ellen Bennett and Miss Sarah Jacobs, and Miss Joan Fry and Miss Nuthall, seeded in that order.

## Besides these seeded teams, as listed

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah Palfrey, Miss Penelope W. Anderson and Miss Martha P. Bayard, and the young Californians, Miss Gertrude Dwyer and Miss Maud Crookshank, who reached the semifinals at Westchester-Biltmore last week, and Mrs. F. J. Kesser and Miss Alice C. Francis, seeded champions, are listed. The latter pair will play against Mrs. Chapin and Miss Goss in the feature match this afternoon. The summary:

## UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

## First Round

Miss Helen N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Josephine Crook, Los Angeles, Calif., 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. M. W. Hall, New York, N. Y., defeated Miss Edith Tough, Berkeley, Calif., 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. John Hill, England, defeated Miss Helen Rice, New York, 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. J. D. Hall, New York, defeated Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. Warren, Richmond, Va., defeated Miss Carmo, Winn, Mountain Lakes, N. J., 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Mayne MacDonald, New York, defeated Miss Rosemond Newton, Brooklyn, Mass., 6-2, 6-2.

Miss K. Bowman, Holland, defeated Miss Beryl Robinson, Bermuda, 6-2, 6-0.

Miss Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Gertrude Dwyer, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Elizabeth Hughes, Wheeling, W. Va., defeated Miss Helen Sinclair, Washington, D. C., 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Molly Thayer, Philadelphia, Pa., defeated Miss Isabelle Lee, Mumfordsburg, West Virginia, 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Ellen Bennett, England, defeated Miss Mary Greer, Kansas City, Mo., 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. F. J. Kesser, New York, defeated Mrs. T. R. Sohst, Forest Hills, N. Y., 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Alice C. Francis, Cranford, N. J., defeated Miss Marjorie V. Thern, San Francisco, Calif., 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. W. B. Endicott, New York, defeated Mrs. H. R. Pritchard, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., New York, defeated Mrs. L. A. Godfrey, Ireland, by default.

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New York, defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. William B. Endicott, Boston, defeated Mrs. Frederick M. Lounson, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr., Edgewood, Md., defeated Miss Janet Travell, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss G. P. Sterry, Wales, defeated Miss Dorothy Andrus, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Hyannis, Mass., defeated Miss Marie Fensterer, Englewood, N. J., 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. D. L. Hopkins Jr., Baltimore, Md., defeated Miss Barbara Stevens, Clinton, N. Y., 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Marjorie Gladman, San Diego, Calif., defeated Miss Virginia Rice, Boston, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Joan Fry, England, defeated Mrs. Bernard F. Stens, New York, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Miss Marguerite Davis, St. Paul, Minn., 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. H. L. Richards, St. Paul, Minn., defeated Miss Corinne B. Fraser, Washington, D. C., 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. J. Saunders Taylor, New York, defeated Miss Jeannette Chappell, Glen Head, N. Y., 6-2, 6-2.

Miss E. H. Harvey, England, defeated Miss Marjorie A. Merrill, Dedham, Mass., 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Miss Edith Moore, Montclair, N. J., 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, O., won from Mrs. Harrison Smith, Philadelphia, by default.

Miss Gladys Hutchins, Bermuda, defeated Mrs. John E. Bailey, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Elizabeth Nuthall, England, won from Mrs. E. R. Mitten, Boston, by default.

COMMODORE CUPS  
RACE IN AFTERNOONFinal Event of New York  
Yacht Club Cruise

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22 (Special).

It was fortunate for the sailors of the New York Yacht Club fleet, that the final event of the annual cruise, the race for the Commodore Cup, was scheduled for this afternoon, for most of them were willing to spend a quiet morning after yesterday's long day-out race for the King's Cup. The course today was also shorter than usual, with the outside mark only seven miles from the lightship.

Early conditions were not very favorable, but the weather cleared late in the forenoon and after lunch the fleet prepared to go out to the start.

Most of the yachtsmen came ashore in the morning to discuss the King's Cup event and congratulate Harry L. Maxwell of the 50-footer Barbara, which won the royal trophy, although he receives personally a replica.

The race was a thrilling match, with a sailing contest for the breeze never blew over four miles an hour and for a long time it was a close thing.

The yachts sailed over a 30-mile triangle, which was a test and two reaches, and after the Vanitie had won the race, the fleet sailed slowly through the fleet and took the lead off Point Judith.

Although only two-thirds the size and with half the sail area of the big Whitney schooner, the Barbara kept the lead, round the first mark 10 minutes ahead of the Vanitie and 20 minutes before the Ibis and Resolute.

On the run to the second mark the Vanitie closed up a bit, but it was still four minutes astern at the turn. It took the yacht nearly three hours to cover the second 10 miles.

Drifting into the finish the Barbara maintained her lead and crossed the line shortly after 9 o'clock with Vanitie, which she had beaten by 10 minutes.

After the race today the fleet will disband, but a number of the 50-footers will remain for three races for the New York Yacht Club cups.

Late in the forenoon the race committee came ashore with the results of yesterday's contest and confirmed the victory of the Barbara.

The committee will give a hearing to the Vanitie, which claims a foul at the start between the Resolute and the Ibis. The summary:

## KING'S CUP RACE

Yacht Owner Elapsed Corrected Time  
Barbara, H. L. Maxwell 7:35:43 6:20:42  
Vanitie, H. L. Maxwell 8:04:10 6:30:06  
Ibis, H. L. Maxwell 8:04:22 6:30:22  
Resolute, H. L. Maxwell 8:04:22 6:30:22  
Vanitie, H. L. Maxwell 8:04:22 6:30:22  
Ibis, H. L. Maxwell 8:04:22 6:30:22  
Resolute, H. L. Maxwell 8:04:22 6:30:22

The Seven Seas won in the smaller schooner class, the Mistral took the 40-footer, and the Ibis and Cythera carried the Maxwell cups for 10 meters.

## EARLE AND HELL TO SHOOT OFF 200 YDS

DAYTON, O., Aug. 22 (Special).—Paul R. Earle of Starr, S. C., and Allen Hell of Allentown, Pa., tied for the class A. crown of the Grand American Handicapping Tournament, which 200 each went to the traps to shoot off the tie today.

Both staged brilliant comebacks. Earle, who was the favorite, lost his first appearance in a registered shoot for two years, and Hell broke a trapshoot of nearly five years ago in the Grand American Handicapping Tournament, which 200 each went to the traps to shoot off the tie today.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York..... Won..... 4..... 4..... 4.....  
Detroit..... Lost..... 3..... 3..... 3.....  
Washington..... Won..... 4..... 4..... 4.....  
Chicago..... Lost..... 3..... 3..... 3.....  
Cleveland..... Won..... 4..... 4..... 4.....  
St. Louis..... Lost..... 3..... 3..... 3.....  
Boston..... Won..... 4..... 4..... 4.....

## RESULTS MONDAY

Cleveland 5, New York 4.  
Detroit 3, Chicago 2.  
Washington 4, St. Louis 3.  
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3.

## GAMES TUESDAY

No games scheduled.

## DETROIT TAKES TWO MORE

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

## Batteries—Gibson and Shea; Hadley

and Impire—Hildebrand, McGowan and Geisel. Time—1h. 22m.

## Second Game

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

## Batteries—Collins, Smith and Shea

and Johnson and Tate. Umpires—McGowan, Geisel and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 22m.

## INDIAN WIN FOURTH STRAIGHT

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

## Batteries—Shaute and L. Sewell

and Moore, Shocker, Collins, Grabowski, Losing pitcher—Moore, Umpires—Lanning, Evans and Dineen. Time—1h. 10m.

## LYONS WIN NINETEENTH

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

## Batteries—Lyons and Crouse; Quinn

and Johnson, Powers and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Quinn. Umpires—Howard and Connolly. Time—1h. 22m.

## FOOTBALLERS MAKE UP WORK

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 22 (Special).—Eligibility troubles will not bother football players at Northwestern University this fall, it is announced here. According to the reports of summer work filed with the 15 grain college, the team made up deficiencies during the eight weeks' summer session.

## Among those made eligible by

the summer session are: L. H. Johnson '28, and T. R. Singleton '28, ends; W. H. Holmes '28, fullback; William G. Kent '28, and Harry Kent '28, new candidates.

## WORLD GOLF CHALLENGE

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (Special).—Macdonald Smith and Eugene Sarazen have challenged any two golfers in the United States to a 72-hole match for \$2500 a side. The conditions of the match are that the first 36 holes be played at the Lakeview Club at Great Neck, N. Y., Oct. 2, the remaining half of the match to be held on any course selected by the pair who accept the challenge.

## MIDDLES VS. MICHIGAN

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22 (Special).—Teams of the United States Naval Academy and the University of Michigan played at the Baltimore Stadium in 1925, when the Navy won by a score of 10-0.

The teams formed a two-year agreement, stipulating that the Navy go west to meet Michigan this fall and that Michigan come here next year.

If Detroit can only maintain its winning run and the Yankees drop a few more games, the league race may develop into something interesting after all.

CHESS  
PROBLEM NO. 915  
By G. HeathcoteBlack  
White to play and mate in twoPROBLEM NO. 916  
By F. W. Jordan

Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

White  
White to play and mate in threeSOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS  
No. 915. R-Q2  
No. 916. P-Q4  
Prob. Comp. G. GuidiciPROBLEM COMPOSITION  
Showing five checks by discovery by the Black knight and also one direct check, in "checking last records."Black  
White to play and mate in threeSOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS  
No. 915. R-Q2  
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CLAY ADAY LATETo Face Owen and Appel in  
Newport Tennis—Six  
in Third Round

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22 (Special).—Arriving today, the tennis players of the Newport Tennis Club, which was ready to do a marathon through the early rounds of the annual invitation tournament on the Casino on the way to a repeat victory.

Tilden, who won the challenge cup last year in a final match with Alfred St. Champe Jr., draws a bye in the first round, and in the second is matched with George Owen Jr., the great Harvard University halfback of five years ago. Owen yesterday said that he "rather thought Tilden would win."

Getting past Owen, a recent convert to tennis, Tilden must dispose of Kenneth B. Appel, Princeton University star, before he will be up with the others.

A victory for Tilden over the brilliant international field of 80 men who started play yesterday would mark his fifth major tournament triumph in a little more than five weeks. Since returning from a strenuous European campaign in the middle of August, Tilden has won the United States tennis championship at Detroit, the national states championship at Berkeley and invitation tournaments at Seabright, N. J., and Southampton, N. Y.

In the latter he teamed with Francis T. Hunter and no other doubles title as well. He is attempting to do the same thing here, incidentally getting some valuable practice in team play with the stocky New Rochelle man who seems likely to be his partner in defense of the Davis Cup.

Strong opposition to Tilden will come from George Lott Jr., Chicago, and John M. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., the youngsters who were picked as alternates on the Davis Cup team. Since the rules provide they can be named as regulars up to 10 days of the challenge round, the youngsters are expected to play.

The Hunter-Hunter doubles triumph will come from George Lott Jr., Chicago, and John M. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., the youngsters who were picked as alternates on the Davis Cup team. Since the rules provide they can be named as regulars up to 10 days of the challenge round, the youngsters are expected to play.

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The Hunter-Hunter doubles triumph will come from George Lott



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Essequibo . . . . . Oct. 6

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HARRY BOYLE, Manager

**HOTEL CECIL**

**SAN FRANCISCO**

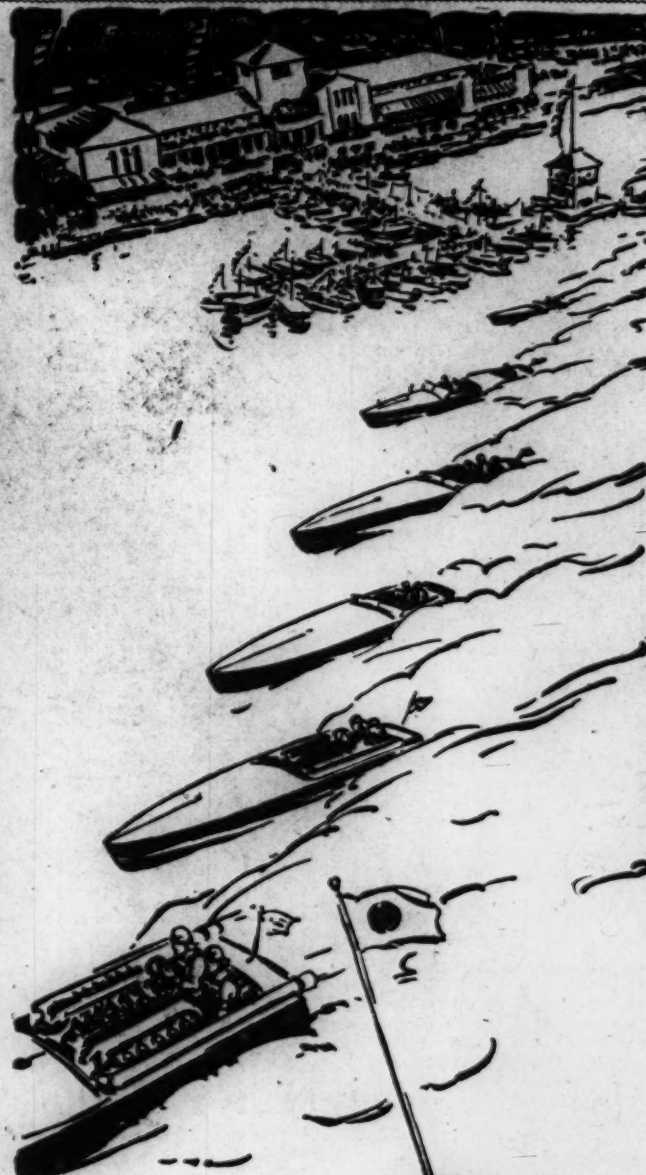
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**2nd Hotel of Unusual Merit**

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CH. ROYER, Manager

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The eyes of all the world will be on Detroit during the Labor Day week-end—September third, fourth and fifth. World-famous sportsmen, thousands of sport lovers will gather there to enjoy three thrilling days culminating in the International Sweepstakes 150 mile race.

Why not go? Why not see for yourself this combat of the fastest water craft ever built—let others sit at home and tune in on it.

And if you've been saving your vacation time until the tourist rush is over, begin your two weeks of fun at this brilliant international event, then see Detroit, and explore America's lake region which lies round about Detroit.

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Write for details, rates, etc., to

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UNEVEN PRICE  
MOVEMENT IN  
STOCK MARKETNew Peak Prices Reached  
by Some Industrials  
Oils Are Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—(AP)—Strength and activity of the railroad shares featured the resumption of the upward price movement at the opening of today's stock market.

Southern Railway and Western Maryland, second preferred each showed initial gains of 1 point. Du Pont opened 1 1/2 points higher.

Renewal of selling pressure against the oil shares, following a cut of 10 cents in the Pennsylvania attitude prices, turned the course of prices irregular soon after the opening.

General Motors (old stock) crossed \$25 for the first time, and new peak prices also were recorded by Arnold Constable, Bon Ami, International Telephone, Kennecott, Copper and Pressed Steel Car.

**Stocks Higher**

Pools continued to bid up specialties in which favorable merger or dividend developments are believed to be pending. U. S. Steel continued to advance a new peak at 135 in the first half hour of trading.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, demand sterling being quoted around \$4.85 15-16, and French francs around 3.91 1/2.

A few stocks sold at the highest figures in their history during the course of the furious buying movement of the forenoon.

Among them were Kennecott at 72 and Southern Railway at 135. General Motors and Hudson reflected steady profit-taking. Packard Motors, after absorbing a block of 11,000 shares to 40, went on to 40 1/2.

A new high.

Banking and Public Utility issues were in demand, but soft spots continued to creep out, notably Remington Rand.

The new peak for call loans was unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

**Bond Market Steady**

The bond market continued steady. The few price changes being limited to fractions. Trading was again in relatively small volume, and well scattered through all divisions of the list. Money market conditions remained easy, tending to hold prices close to their recent high levels.

Convertible bonds again displayed the principal activity and firmness, though the recently strong D. S. of the Erie Railroad were somewhat reactionary. Brooklyn Union Gas 5 1/2s and International Telephone 5 1/2s registered large fractional gains.

High grade rail mortgages received only nominal attention and held close to yesterday's closing figures. Pressed Steel Car five gains nearly a point, coincident with revivals of merger speculation. General Motors 5 1/2s and International Telephone 5 1/2s registered large fractional gains.

Several foreign issues sagged, including Polish 8s, Serbian 8s and some of the French 5 1/2s. Dresden also displayed a firm tendency.

Little business was transacted in the U. S. Government group and prices were mixed in tone.

IRREGULAR TREND  
IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—(AP)—Wet weather and light frost at several points in Canada gave wheat a firm undertone at the start today. Weather in the north, however, was quickly reflected in the market here and values declined gradually.

Opening bids for No. 2 hard wheat later receded to below yesterday's finish. Commission houses bought September and December corn at the start on unfavorable weather. The market starting 1/2 to 3/4 up and subsequently suffering a slight setback. Corn sympathized with wheat and corn. Provisions were easy.

Opening prices today: Wheat—Sept. 14 1/2; Dec. 14 1/2; to March 14 1/2. Corn—Sept. 12 1/2; Dec. 12 1/2; to March 12 1/2. Oats—Sept. 11 1/2; Dec. 11 1/2; to March 11 1/2. Rye—Sept. 10 1/2; Dec. 10 1/2; to March 10 1/2.

LONDON MARKET  
IS RATHER QUIET

LONDON, Aug. 23.—(AP)—Dealings on the Stock Exchange were small today, with most issues steady, aside from further weakness in home rails.

Prices were somewhat additional issues, especially Chinese securities.

Textiles were firm with artificial silk issues showing a large advance. Rubber shares were dull. Royal Dutch, quoted at 28, Rio Tinto, 39 1/2, and Courtauld at 6 23-24.

The gilt-edged market was practically neglected, with prices irregular despite the ease in money.

Argentine rails were firm and foreign issues showed steady, especially Chinese securities.

**FIRST NATIONAL STORES**

First National Stores, Inc., reports net profit after taxes and depreciation for the three months ended July 2, 1927, of \$2,766,771 after taxes and charges. This compares with net profit after taxes and depreciation of \$2,561,255 for the corresponding period of last year.

**PUBLIC UTILITY FINANCING**

Approximately \$300,000,000 of new public utility financing is overhanging the market, and many additional issues are under preliminary negotiation, says the New York Journal of Commerce.

Utility financing is so large that it is little room for doubt that 1927 will constitute a new high record for capital issues by the utilities.

**PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS**

Pillsbury Flour Mills Company for the year ended June 30, 1927, reported a net profit of \$2,766,771 after taxes and charges. This compares with net profit after taxes and depreciation of \$2,561,255 for the corresponding period of last year.

**GASOLINE PRICES CUT**

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23.—A gasoline price war between the two companies in the Peninsula section of Virginia has reduced the retail price to 14 cents a gallon, compared with 22 and 24 cents a week ago.

**PORTLAND ELECTRIC POWER**

Portland Electric Power reports July net profit of \$14,668 after taxes and charges, compared with \$14,668 for the corresponding period of last year.

**POWER & LIGHT EARNINGS**

American Power & Light in the 12 months ended June 30 earned \$437 a share on 1,231,000 common shares, compared with \$4.78 on 1,231,000 shares in the preceding 12 months.

**ST. PAUL LOADINGS**

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad loaded 125,835 revenue coach cars in the first 20 days of August, compared with 124,288 last year.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
400 Abilene	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Abilene	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Adams	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Adv. Ry.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Ahmud	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Alcoa	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Allied	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Can.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Oil	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Ry.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Tel.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Wire	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Zinc	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Iron	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Steel	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Copper	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Lead	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Nickel	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
100 Am. Zinc	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
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## Local Classified

## Other Than United States and Canada

## Advertisements under this heading

## appear in this edition only. Rate 1/-

## per line. Minimum space three lines, mini-

## mum order 10 lines. (An advertisement

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## HOUSES FOR SALE

## HAMPSHIRE—New Residence for sale

## unique position. New Forest; 4 miles from rail-

## way station; every modern convenience; 10000

## sq. ft. of land; 100 ft. of frontage; 100 ft. of

## depth; 100 ft. of width; 100 ft. of height;

## 100 ft. of area; 100 ft. of volume; 100 ft.

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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## BATH

A. INGHATE

Grocer &amp; Provision Merchant

Weekly or fortnightly orders called for &amp;

Agents for Cultures Cleaning Materials

64 Beckington Road, Oldfield Park, Bath

WALDRON'S HOTEL

QUEEN SQUARE, BATH

One minute park and shops, three minutes

Roman Baths and Pump Room. Five

minutes stations. Terms moderate.

At GEORGE ST. CAFE

You will find strictest accommodation for

LUNCHEON or TEA. Complimentary charges.

J. H. DANDO

Plumber, Sanitary &amp; Hot Water Engineer

Decorative and General Contractor

Grover Street, Bath. Tel. 819

H. O. HAWKINS

ART DYER &amp; DRY CLEANER

Over 20 years' experience. Personal

Supervision. Quick Service. 4

Gloucester Street, Julian Road, Bath

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

Exclusive Gowns and Millinery

EVELYN DAVIS

Paris House, Bexhill-on-Sea

LONGLEY BROS., LTD.

DRAPERS and FURNISHERS

Noted for Household Linens

FREEMAN, HARDY &amp; WILLIS LTD.

Footwear for the Whole Family

12 DEVONSHIRE ROAD

165 STATION ROAD



## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## LEEDS

**MOORE'S**  
BELFAST LINEN  
WAREHOUSE LTD.  
ALBION STREET, LEEDS  
SPECIAL OFFER  
COTTON SHEETS  
Single bed size 2 1/2 yards  
10/6 pair  
HEAVY PLAIN COTTON

38 New Brigste  
Leeds  
Tel. 23741

*Leslie Ltd.*  
Smart Clothes  
GOWNS  
MILLINERY  
3 Doors Below Grand Theatre

## LEICESTER

**Belgrave Laundry Co.**  
LTD.  
Telephone 2198-2199  
Depots: 'Phone 454  
9 King Street 'Phone 253  
1 Waterloo Street 'Phone 6311  
Laundries, Dyers and Dry Cleaners

**HERINGTONS LTD**  
For Everything to Wear and for  
the Home  
Hairdressing by Experts

Market Street and Bowling Green Street

**FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.**  
Footwear for the Whole Family  
3 Champs 36 Granby Street  
72 High Street

## LIVERPOOL

**Pioneer Stores**  
LIMITED  
9 to 19 Bold Street, Liverpool

Specialise in  
Loose Covers  
Lamp Shades  
Household Linens  
etc.



## HOME FURNISHERS

**SPEIRS & GLESDALE**  
LIMITED  
PRINTERS  
STATIONERS, BOOKBINDERS, Etc.  
18 CABLE STREET  
Telephone Bank 4597  
Telegraphic Address, "Essandage"

**COOPER'S CAFE**  
In pleasant surroundings, you may have  
delicious, inexpensive luncheon or snack,  
served quickly and efficiently. Delicious  
and confectionery of every variety are a particu-  
lar attraction  
and Cooper & Co.'s Stores, Ltd.  
Church Street, Liverpool

## ALSO BROTHERS

**Coal and Coke Proprietors**  
33, 35, 37 Tunnel Road  
LIVERPOOL  
Telephone 308 and 307 Waverley  
155 Anfield

Established Nearly a Century  
Before Purchasing Your  
Piano, Pianola Piano, Organ,  
Gramophone or Music  
Ask Us to Quote You  
It Will Pay You, We Know  
**JAMES SMITH & SON**  
Music Sellers, Ltd.  
76-72 LORP STREET, LIVERPOOL

## Herbert Hughes &amp; Co

Complete House Furnishers  
557 Smithdown Road, Liverpool  
Tel. Waverley 189

**GERTRUDE MURRAY**  
2 Newington, 2nd. floor, Bold Street  
Tel. Royal 5490

## SPORTS WEAR SPECIALIST

**DAVIES**  
"The Golden Hand"  
79, Church Street, Liverpool  
Shirts, Suits and Hosiery to Gentlemen

**WILLIAM H. BELL**  
Tel. Royal 4432  
FURNISHING EXPERT  
Coopers Bldg., 12 Church St., Liverpool  
Easy Chairs and Settees, Couches, Bedding  
British 50" velvet, guaranteed unbreakable,  
9/6 per yard.

"HOLGATES" IRONMONGERS  
GARDEN TOOLS LAWN MOWERS  
Eberle Street and Leather Lane  
Off Dale Street  
'Phone 5256 Central

**MARGUERITE ELGIN**  
(Late of Geo. Henry Lee & Co., Ltd.)  
53 Bold Street  
GLOVE SPECIALIST  
Hosiery, Scarves, Jumpers, Etc.

## PAYING GUESTS

Special care given to those needing rest and  
quiet. Home comforts.  
**MISS ADAMS**, 44 Devonshire Road  
Prince's Park, Liverpool

**J. COLLINSON & CO.**  
34 and 36 Bold Street, Liverpool  
Phone 2618 Royal  
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
Exclusive Footwear

**ROSIE DAVIS**  
"The noted house for Ladies' Fashions"  
74 BOLD STREET  
Tel. Royal 4855

**FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.**  
Footwear for the Whole Family  
40 and 51 London Road, Bolton Park  
29 Branches in Liverpool District

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## LIVERPOOL

**GEORGE HENRY**  
**LEE**  
and COMPANY  
BASNETT ST., LIVERPOOL

In the north of England the  
word Fashion and the name of  
Lee are synonymous. Lee's too,  
stand for all that is best in  
Service and Quality of Mer-  
chandise.

## OWEN OWENS

Where the Needs of Every Woman  
and Her Family  
FOR WEAR,  
FOR USE,  
FOR THE HOME  
are met in great variety at very  
low prices.

**OWEN OWEN LTD.**  
CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

## BON MARCHE

(LIVERPOOL) LTD.

THE STORE OF FINE QUALITIES  
AND MODERATE PRICES

**W. A. WILLIAMSON**  
Noted Tailor and Customier  
LONDON CUTTERS  
6 South Castle Street, Liverpool  
Tel. Bank 990

## ANTRIM HOTEL

73 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool  
JACK MONTGOMERY  
Proprietor  
Tel. 2841

## THIERRY

Court and Military Bootmaker  
Outdoor Shoes 18/6 to 63/-  
6 Bold Street, Liverpool

## HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS

WAREHOUSING  
Copplestone-Unsworth & Co., Ltd.  
140 Duke Street Phone 2087 Royal

## MANCHESTER

**'Queen' Shoes**  
Royal Quality  
Made in England

## A Lady's Shoe

**J. EDWARDS & SON**  
61 Deansgate Established 1830

## Lawn &amp; Howarth

Church & House  
Furnishers  
Hymn Boards  
Cards  
Offering Boxes  
St. Mary's  
Parsonage  
Manchester  
100 Church St.,  
BLACKPOOL

## RICHARD PAULDEN

(Prop. S. Wood)  
Draper, Shirt and Pyjama Maker  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear  
& Hosiery  
109-111 Stretford Road, Manchester

## HERBERT HARRISON Ltd.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
Tailors  
Correctly Cut Clothes Combined  
With Superior Workmanship  
81 Moseley Road, Manchester

## LOTTIE ALLMAN

Frocks—Furs—Hosiery, Etc.  
Special show winter coats during Sept.  
Showroom & residence 4 Old Hall Lane  
Phone Dids. 1628 W. Withington

## M. SIMPSON

FROCKS AND JUMPER SUITS  
Ladies' Own Materials Made Up  
Agent for Pullars of Perth  
Dyers and Cleaners  
24 Wilmslow Road, Rusholme

## UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas Re-covered in Half an Hour  
**WALMSLEY & SON**  
1 Victoria Street MANCHESTER  
Tel. 1203 City

## MEADES

GENERAL DRAPERY  
32 Stockport Road, Ardwick  
MANCHESTER

## NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

**COXON'S**  
A SEVEN FLOOR  
FASHION STORE  
Everything for Personal Wear  
or Household Utility

## Three Elevators to all floors. Ex-

cellent service in the refined  
atmosphere of the newly equipped  
RESTAURANT.

## JAMES COXON &amp; Co.

Limited  
Market Street & Grey Street  
Newcastle-  
on-Tyne

## CLEANING AND DYEING

returned in 7 days  
SEND GOODS  
to  
**BRADBURN, DYERS**  
Newcastle-on-Tyne

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

**Douthwaite's**  
are ACTUAL MAKERS OF TRAVEL KIT  
and all kinds of LEATHER GOODS.  
See the new LEATHERETTE Travel-  
ware in smart colours.  
Why not a TRUNK to match your Car?  
DOUTHWAITE'S  
36 NORTHUMBERLAND STREET  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

## NORTHWOOD—MIDDY.

**W. H. ALLEN**  
FRUITERER  
10 The Parade, Northwood Phone 825  
Also High Street Phone 307

## W. MILLER

29 Green Lane  
Furniture, Carpets, Silks  
Sundries, Cretans and Elements  
all at reasonable prices.

## NORWICH

**BAIRD'S**  
for Lotus K  
Masco SHOES  
40 London St.,  
Norwich  
11 Regent Street  
St. Yarmouth

## NOTTINGHAM

**HARRISON'S**  
Everything for Men's and  
Boys' Wear  
5-13 Hockley, Nottingham

## OXFORD

**William Baker & Co., Ltd.**  
BROAD STREET CORNER  
HOUSE FURNISHERS  
have one of the largest showrooms for  
beautiful China and Glass to be  
found in the Province.

## EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

Estimates Free Phone 1062  
**LOWE & OLIVER**  
Electrical Engineers  
SHIP STREET, OXFORD

## LILIAN ROSE

Ladies' Hatter and Customier  
The Arcade Oxford Cornmarket

## ELLISTON and CAVELL, Ltd.

OXFORD  
See our advertisement on another  
page of this issue

## For BLANKETS, SHEETS, and all

HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY try  
**OSBORN TITE**  
Draper and Outfitter, Witney

## PAIGNTON

**C. L. BEER—Frame Maker**  
ART GALLERY  
25 Torbay Road  
Telephone 5504 Est. 1894

## ANDREW'S STORES

TORBAY ROAD, PAIGNTON  
Groceries, Provision, Fruit and Vegetables  
Good Value 2000000 Service

## EVANS &amp; SONS

CONFECTIONERS  
The house for supreme quality in  
Bread and Cakes  
Phone 1048 Estab. over 80 years

## PLYMOUTH

## WHEN

You want anything to wear that is  
new and fashionable or anything for  
your home that is reliable and  
artistic

## GET IT AT

**POPHAM'S**  
Bedford Street, Plymouth  
Phone 803

## RICHMOND—SURREY

**RICHMOND LAVENDER**  
LAUNDRY  
Eton Terrace, Richmond, Surrey  
Telephone Richmond 838

## Hornby &amp; Clarke's Dairies

Head Office: 12 The Quadrant, Richmond  
HIGH-GRADE MILK &  
DRY PRODUCE  
Local Farm: Peterham Meadows, Richmond  
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk

## Cycles, Wireless and Sports

**W. SCOTT**  
319 Upper Richmond Rd.,  
East Sheen, E. W. 14  
Phone: Richmond 1730

## Telephone—Richmond 1924

Night and Day Repairs  
A. H. A. Y. B. S.  
Richmond Electric Installation  
2 Eton Street, Richmond  
Let us quote you for all kinds of Electrical  
Work

## FREEMAN HARDY &amp; WILLIS LTD.

Footwear for the Whole Family  
Richmond, Surrey  
59 George Street

## ROCHDALE

## MOTORISTS

You can get all your requirements from  
**PERCY TWEEDALE**  
Tweedale St., Castlemore St., Rochdale  
ANY MAKE OF CAR SUPPLIED  
Phone 666

## WEAR

**ASHWORTH'S BOOTS**  
76 Drake Street & 283 Oldham Road  
ROCHDALE

## J. TURNER

High Class Grocer and Italian  
Warehouseman  
81 Tweedale Street, Rochdale

## S. &amp; S. SENIOR

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailors  
& Gentlemen's Outfitters  
Corner of Yorkshire St. & Bailie St.  
Rochdale Tel. 1131

## RYE—SUSSEX

**FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.**  
Footwear for the Whole Family  
23 HIGH STREET

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## SCARBOROUGH

**F. C. BAKER**  
8, St. Thomas Street  
Cakes and Pastries  
All ingredients used for the above  
are of the best, and as used in private  
households.

## C. O. RYMER

Painter & Decorator  
26 Belle Vue Street FLEET  
FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.  
Footwear for the Whole Family  
Good Selection of Shoes  
for Seaside Wear  
116 Westborough 61 Newborough

## DUKE'S

DYERS & CLEANERS  
87 Westborough  
give excellent service at very moderate rates.

## SEVENOAKS—KENT

**'Say it with Flowers'**  
**A. E. TURNER**  
112 High Street  
Florist SEEDSMAN  
Landscape Gardening in all branches  
Telephone Sevenoaks 118

## URIDGE'S STORES

London Rd. Sevenoaks  
QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

## THE "BLUE BIRD CAFE"

78A, HIGH STREET  
for Tea and Light Refreshments  
Agent for Pullars & Lyons Cakes and  
All Best Chocolates  
Cream Ices & Cream Ice Bricks  
FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.  
Footwear for the Whole Family  
89 High Street, Sevenoaks

## BIGG BROTHERS

High-Class Bread Bakers.  
Quakers Hall Model Bakery.  
Only Top Grade Flour Used

## WHYNTIE &amp; CO.

Phone 89  
Drapers, Clothiers & Milliners  
114 to 118 High Street, Sevenoaks

## SHEFFIELD

**Samuel Wilson & Son Ltd**  
FOR GOOD  
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR  
-A.C. AUSTIN, STANDARD  
CARS-  
148 WEST STREET. TEL. 25807

## Building, Plumbing and Painting

Contractors  
Church and House Decorators  
**MELLING BROS. Ltd.**  
Reg. Office, Balfour Road, Sheffield  
SHOW ROOM  
153 NORFOLK STREET, SHEFFIELD  
TEL. 41535 Estimates free.

## BOND'S FENT

STORES  
We offer Special Bargains in  
AXMINSTER, WILTON, TAPESTRY &  
CARPET SQUARES, RUGS, MATS &  
CARPET FENTS  
33 Wicker Tel. 28500

## Established over 150 years

**THOMAS PORTER**  
& SONS  
9 KING STREET  
Family Grocers Provision Merchants  
Tel. 23271

## All Kodak Supplies

Developing and Printing  
Best Results. Rapid Service  
**FRASERS**  
Moorhead, Sheffield

## CENTRAL HEATING

and Ventilating Engineers  
**ALFRED GRINDROD & Co.**  
122-126 Charles Street, Sheffield  
Phone 20730

## "BUSINESS PULLING"

Printing and Window Tickets  
I can do the sort you need  
TEL. CENT. 22690  
J. A. SANDERSON  
9 & 11 Watson Walk, Sheffield

## MAISON MARSHALL LTD.

54 & 56 FARGATE  
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING  
Permanent Hair Waving  
Manicure  
Telephone 21254

## Specialists in Boys' Wear

Complete School Outfits  
**Stewart & Stewart**  
56-58 Pinstone Street, Sheffield  
Tel. 21597

## The High Hazels Coal Co.

Deliver to any district.  
Industrial and Household Coal and Coke  
69 Elmham Rd., Darnall Phone 41516  
Telephone 22231

## COCKAYNE

See our advertisement on another  
page of this issue.  
**FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.**  
Footwear for the Whole Family  
154 THE MOOR

## SHIPLEY—YORKS

**FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.**  
Footwear for the Whole Family  
"COMMERCE HOUSE"  
7 Commercial Street

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## ST. ANNES-ON-SEA

**BEEF, PORK, MUTTON & LAMB**  
from  
**JOHN W. JOHNSON**  
194 St. David's Road N. Lytham St. Annes.  
Telephone 323

## T. A. INGHAM

Groceries Provision Dealers  
14 St. Alban's Road  
Special—Finest Kilo Butter  
Irish and English Bacon  
Try our own made potted meats

## ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

**FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.**  
Footwear for the Whole Family  
19 LONDON ROAD  
71 BOHEMIA ROAD  
RELIABLE WATCHES AND CLOCKS  
JEWELLERY AND REPAIRS  
B R I G N A L L  
12 Kings Road 46 George St.  
St. Leonards-on-Sea Hastings  
Phone 1270

## SURBITON—SURREY

**HOPES LTD.**  
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS  
VICTORIA ROAD, SURBITON  
NEW NALDEN  
LONDON ROAD, KINGSTON

## H. E. BLOICE

COURT HAIRDRESSER  
17 Berrylands Rd., Buryland Hill  
Permanent Waving, Phone Kingston 1668

## VERGINE &amp; HANSARD

Builders Decorators  
50 Victoria Road, Surbiton  
Phone Kingston 1692  
FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.  
Footwear for the Whole Family  
154 Ewell Road 7 Victoria Road

## SUTTON—SURREY

Print-Seller—Picture Framer  
**Q. W. ANNETTS**  
149 High Street  
Tel. Sutton 590 Artist Materials Est. 1867

## WALTER STEVENS

High Class Boot Stores  
118 and 122 High Street  
Tel. 307 Sutton Repairs

## TONBRIDGE

**FRANK EAST**  
50 years reputation for Value  
Specialist in distinctive Ready-to-Wear  
Garments, smart Millinery and  
Ladies' Outfitting  
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

## TORQUAY

For Reliable Grocery  
Send Your Orders to  
**SLADE & SONS**  
"Abbey Stores," Torquay  
Agents for  
Crosse & Blackwell, Chivers & Sons  
Dixon & Co. (Sole)

## T. Oliver &amp; Sons Ltd.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS  
House Hunters Guide to Torquay.  
Free on application.  
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS  
EXCLUSIVE GOWN & MILLINERY  
Small and Outsize a Specialty.  
Established 1805 Telephone 2211  
16 The Strand, Torquay

## Edward Henry Sermon

High Class Gem Work  
JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH  
WATCHES & SPECIALITY  
10 Victoria Parade

## J. F. ROCKEY LTD.

Torquay & Newton Abbot  
General Drapers and Customiers  
Ladies' and Gents' Tailors  
and Outfitters  
Silks—Dress Goods—Millinery  
Household Linens & Curtains

## Hennapyn Private Hotel

Close to sea. 6 acres beautiful  
grounds. Kitchen garden. Garage.  
Illustrated Brochure.

## SOUTH HILL HOUSE

Private Hotel  
facing Sea (south): beautiful grounds.  
large, tennis. Gas fires in bedrooms.  
Highly recommended. Phone 3060.  
Terms from 2/6. Mrs. C. S. Kenaway

## KEMPSTER &amp; SON

27 MARKET STREET  
Grocers, Provision Dealers, etc.  
Specialists in Bacon. Agents for all the  
best merchants in Groceries.

## THE BON BON SHOP

Chocolates and Sweets  
Continental and English Makers Stocked  
Victoria Parade & 99 Boldenhill Road  
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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### "Military Rule" and the Philippines

AS WAS to have been expected, official Washington is inclined to connect the question of a successor for General Wood in the Philippines with consideration of a change in the machinery for administering the islands. It has been known for months that the President favored taking control of the archipelago from the War Department and giving it to a special bureau under the Department of the Interior. Now it is being predicted that Mr. Coolidge will make suggestion to that effect in his December message to Congress. "Nor will we regret," remarks a midwestern journal, "seeing a period set to that chapter of American military rule over an alien people."

A curious misconception inheres in that final, well-meant sentence. "Military rule" in connection with United States government in the Philippines is not only an inaccurate phrase—it is all but meaningless. The islands have a complete civil government, have had for years, and it is and has been functioning. The idea of "military rule" as there existing can be due only to the fact that Governor Wood was a retired army officer, that the Bureau of Insular Affairs is housed in the War Department at the federal capital, and that as Congress had not provided funds for the pay of civilian executives for certain administrative labors, General Wood had been forced to surround himself with a number of officials wearing the uniform of the United States Army. "Military rule," in other words, is and has been at most a mere matter of form—while it should be kept in thought, too, that (under whatever name) the record of the War Department in guiding the Philippines through a quarter of a century has been highly creditable. Efficiency has gone hand in hand with justice. There has been neither military oppression nor political corruption.

All of which granted, public opinion none the less clearly tends more and more toward the plan which now proposes a change in that administration. It would amount to a first long step in the direction of the broader and more basic idea of a civil bureau to have charge of all insular holdings, which was embodied in the executive reorganization bill framed by Representative Brown of Ohio but never acted upon by the Congress. That planned to put the Philippines, Porto Rico, et al., under the State Department, but Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State, demurred; his department had more than enough to do as it was, said he. Mr. Coolidge endorsed the Brown Bill, and now, for the more limited duty of controlling the South Pacific islands over which floats the Stars and Stripes, he suggests that the Interior Department (which already administers Alaska) be put in charge.

Territorial administration may well be in the jurisdiction of the department which has the best background for the big work. In the Philippines, for instance, the emphasis for years to come must continue to rest upon education, commerce, agriculture, and general progress in the path of domestic development. Historically and practically, all of that lies in the domain of the Interior.

There is yet another and well-nigh decisive reason supporting the plan. Very much of the value of the transfer now under discussion will rest in its effect upon the Filipinos. That is a point stressed by Colonel Thompson in his recent report to the President, wherein he recommends this change. He there declares that the native leaders at present object to the implication of subjugation which management by military authorities may carry, while they stand firmly opposed to army officers advising the Governor-General, yet fulfilling duties almost wholly civil in nature. Civilian rule, concludes this special envoy of Mr. Coolidge, will make for smoother relationship between the legislative branch of the Philippine Government and Washington's Chief Executive at Manila.

### Ship Subsidies and the Farmers

FOR at least forty years a well-directed movement has been conducted with varying energy for the purpose of convincing the American people that the national Government should appropriate money for subsidizing steamships engaged in international traffic. Coastwise shipping is amply protected by the law forbidding foreign vessels to carry domestic freight between ports of the United States, and under this prohibition the various lines engaged in interstate commerce have prospered and grown to large proportions. In the international field American shipping has not been so successful, and for a long period was an inconsiderable factor in the world's carrying trade.

Among the factors contributing to the displacement of the United States from the proud position on the high seas held in the days of the Yankee clippers, were: the higher cost of constructing iron or steel vessels, due to the much higher price of materials (because of the protective tariff) and higher wages paid to American mechanics; and the higher wages paid to American seamen. Under these conditions it was not surprising that steamships built in Great Britain or Germany, and operated by British, German or Scandinavian companies, should have been able to control the major part of international traffic.

The obstacle which all endeavors to build up a great American merchant marine with governmental aid were unable to surmount has been the objection by the farmers of all regions of the United States to the various proposals submitted to the Congress. On several occasions bills providing for liberal subsidies for shipping were believed to be favored by a majority in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, but the farmers' protests were so vigorous and so well directed that no legislative action was taken.

In opposing ship subsidies the farmers have pointed to their experience with the great railway systems of the country, many of which (or their original constituent companies) received hundreds of millions of dollars as land grants or direct appropriations. And they have claimed that from this expenditure the farmers have

not received their fair share of promised benefits. What was done in the past for the railways may not seem to have any logical relation to the wisdom of the ship-subsidy policy, but it has influenced farmer sentiment, and sentiment is not concerned with logic.

As the situation exists today, with a large element of the farming population urging government appropriations in aid of distressed agriculture, it may appear highly inconsistent for those interests to oppose financial support to the American merchant marine, but it will in all probability be found that, unless some satisfactory plan of farm relief is developed, the farmers will continue their opposition to what they regard as appropriating public funds for private enterprise.

### The Eight-Hour Day and Steel

THE Iron Trade Review, in a current number, points out that it was exactly four years ago on August 16 that the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation went on an eight-hour work day basis. It will be recalled that the late Judge Gary, impelled throughout, no doubt, by the earnest representations of the heads of these companies, strenuously defended the twelve-hour day, and declared that the reduction of the hours of labor to eight daily would inevitably increase the cost of the product to the consumers. The Christian Science Monitor took an active part in the agitation against the twelve-hour day, which in time became so widespread and influential that the Federal Administration was compelled to give recognition to it. The abolition of the longer day followed extended conferences between President Harding and representatives of the industry.

It is interesting now to note that the official organ of the steel industry calls attention to the fact that there has been a steady decrease in the price of iron and steel ever since the change in the hours of labor went into effect. It declares that steel producers, in the Chicago district at least, view the transition from the longer work day as a piece of constructive work. No reduction in wages or daily pay rolls followed the change, but a larger measure of production per man has been apparent. The labor turnover has been materially lessened, and the habits and services of the employees have been much steadier. While steel mill executives admit that the reduction in the hours of labor has caused greater efficiency, they very properly point to the fact that this efficiency has also been enhanced by the introduction of improved machinery and equipment and better transportation facilities.

The latter fact, however, does not in the slightest degree militate against the fundamental wisdom of the reduction in the hours of labor. Rather, it is an added testimony to the worth of such a policy, because inevitably any limitation put upon the exercise of man power in production will result in stimulating the inventive genius of mankind, and the substitution of labor-saving machinery at many points where it would not be employed were labor cheaper. This fact is very apparent to observers of industry abroad. Where wages are low and hours long, the stimulus to the introduction of improved labor-saving machinery is largely lacking.

No discussion of the result of the establishment of the eight-hour day in the mills of the steel corporation should be dismissed without recognition of the fact that in his later years Judge Gary cheerfully testified to the economic advantage of the reduction in the hours of labor, and declared that his position of hostility to it, while it was still under consideration, was dictated by the working heads of the subsidiary corporations, and not in accordance with his own personal convictions.

### Vast Wealth in the Dead Sea

WHILE the fact that the waters of the Dead Sea are strongly impregnated with various minerals has been generally known, but few if any have had even a faint idea of the vast wealth which for ages has been locked up in this huge reservoir. Analysis of the water both quantitatively and qualitatively has been made by chemical engineers, and evaluation of the various ingredients found calls for the use of figures which are startling even in this day of large computations. The chief of the minerals which in the aggregate constitute approximately one-fourth the entire weight of its waters are potash, bromide, gypsum, and magnesium, with several others comparatively unimportant.

It is reported that the Dead Sea, nearly sixty miles long, twelve miles wide and in places 1200 feet deep contains more than 1,300,000,000 tons of potash, alone valued at nearly \$70,000,000,000; 853,000,000 tons of bromide valued at \$250,000,000,000; while common salt, gypsum, and magnesium are contained in quantities which bring the aggregate value of the mineral content to a sum variously estimated between \$1,200,000,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000,000. Before such figures the "wealth of the Indies," of Croesus, of the Rand, and even of the huge earnings of modern industry pale! Yet these estimates are made by experts who have gone thoroughly into the situation for the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, of London, the company about to receive a concession for the exploitation of these vast mineral treasures.

The conditions of the concession provide that a large share of the profit of the industry shall go to the Palestine Government to be used for education and other useful enterprises, while at the same time potash for rehabilitating the soil of this much farmed region will be provided at cost—a very low price as compared with the cost of this important commodity in other parts of the world. It is also proposed that after a term of years the concession will be relinquished by the operating company and that the machinery and plant will then become the property of the Government, which will go forward with the work wholly for its own profit.

How dramatic it all seems! This nearly peculiar of all bodies of water, lying nearly 1300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea, into which flows daily more than 5,000,000 tons of water yet has no outlet, all at once is found to be the world's richest mine, containing fabulous wealth. The bringing of this vast mineral

deposit to the uses of humanity is a direct result of the success of the allied arms in 1918. So long as the territory remained under Ottoman rule no such exploitation was possible. This is but one of the many good fruits which have resulted from Allenby's victory.

### A Constructive Swiss Exhibit

"SAFFA" is the name which has been given to an interesting and constructive national exposition to be held in Berne, Switzerland, the last week in August, 1928, under the auspices of women's clubs and associations of the small Republic. The word "Saffa" is formed from the initials of the exposition's title in German meaning "Swiss Exposition of Feminine Activities."

The undertaking will necessarily be broad in scope, as the appeal inviting women to take part in it has not been addressed solely to the members of any particular line of activity, but is sent to women generally in the cities, towns and rural districts no matter what their vocation. The opportunity is therefore happily open for the womanhood of Switzerland to give a concrete example of their individual abilities and peculiar gifts. The committee is announcing the exhibits under twelve categories: domestic economy; agriculture; women's trades and applied arts; liberal arts—painting, architecture, sculpture; trades and businesses in the home; industry; commerce, official positions and professions; science, literature and music; education; social economy—welfare work, protection of women and girls; hygiene; historical.

A notable fact is that this is the first time in the history of Switzerland that the women of the Nation will have given concrete evidence of what they are doing today in their various spheres.

Outstandingly gratifying is the announcement that the financial side of "Saffa" is assured before a single spadeful of earth has been turned for the seven buildings which will comprise it. These buildings, by the way, have been designed by the gifted Swiss woman architect from Zurich, Lux Geyer. Another pleasing feature is that while the exposition is of course national in character, foreigners who have lived in Switzerland have also been invited to exhibit and Swiss women the world over have equally been asked to co-operate. Of great importance, too, is the fact that this exposition will assist the womanhood of Switzerland to progress in their individual and collective activities, which received so general a setback in the period immediately following the Great War, but which are now happily and steadily forging ahead. And such "Saffa" is welcome.

### Myriads of Mellow Melons

TO THE stroller through American markets, and the casual observer of greengrocer's fruit stands, the most noticeable change from the displays of a generation ago is in the much greater abundance and variety of the numerous members of the melon family. Where in the gay nineties there were watermelons and cantaloupes, there are now displayed great mounds of new varieties of the "earth apple" that give the artistic Greek or Italian sidewalk vender an opportunity to harmonize the color scheme of his outdoor exhibit. Here is still the dark green watermelon, sometimes cut open to show a flash of red. Alongside is the bright yellow of the honeydew, or the darker hued delicious Montreal. The several kinds of cantaloupe mingle shades of gray, some striped with light green, and the mottled casaba strikes an exotic note.

Heaps upon heaps of them. Where do they come from, and who brings them all? They are from everywhere: California to Maine; Colorado sends her Rocky Fords; almost every state grows the watermelon; as the seasons come and go, the never-ending supply pours into the cities by railway, steamship or the motortruck. Once melons were associated with the summertime; now they are to be had every day of the year. The relatively few varieties have grown to scores, and while the memories of taste and flavor may not wholly be relied upon, it is the opinion of elderly boys that the melons of today are greatly superior to those of the bicycle era. Particularly is this true of the cantaloupe or muskmelon. Buyers of the family supplies will recall that getting a cantaloupe was a game of guessing, as there was an even chance that it would be mostly hard, unripe fiber. Now the melon growers have perfected their products so that they are almost uniformly excellent.

If news is the narration of facts that interest the general public, the announcement last week of three new varieties of melon deserved generous space in the newspapers. One is the "honeydew," coming from Arizona; Florida puts forward its favorite, the "paradise," and Arkansas chants the praises of the "moon-and-star." New, and yet old. Possibly much the same melon was eaten in Babylon three thousand years ago.

### Editorial Notes

And what are we to think of the latest coined word, which owes its origin to H. G. Wells? A novel of his is soon to be published entitled "Meanwhile," in which appears the following:

"I perceive I have been meanwhiling all my life. Meanwhiling—Have I been living? No, I have been meanwhiling away my time."

It is explained, incidentally, that through the use of this word Mr. Wells indicates the void between the facts of today and the dreams of tomorrow.

The description of England's newest military airplane—a veritable battleship of the air—is wonderful in the extreme. The very thought of a monster airship large enough to allow a light plane to land on one of its wings is thrilling. But why must this leviathan be constructed with the thought of war in view? What marvels such a "boat" could accomplish in the direction of peace-time activity!

Channel swimming seems to have taken a sudden slump in the market this year, with aviation interest rising rapidly.

How soon will we turn to the "Used Airplanes" section of our daily newspapers?

## Concerning the Unfamiliarity of Familiar Things

THE automobile, the street car, and the bus are giving us an entirely new outlook on the activities of the street. We are becoming thoroughly habituated to mass impressions, consequently we are losing the joy of seeing things through peep-holes. We are dimly conscious of buildings, but very much awake to city blocks, for the end of a block means extra diligence (if we are at the steering wheel) or a "Stop" (if we are on a street car, or bus).

A bad place in the road looms larger in our consciousness than does a cherry-colored mandarin's robe in the Japanese art dealer's shop, which we pass hurriedly and unnoticed. We are alert to the shrill whistle of the traffic policeman, but unseeing to the graceful wheeling of the tame pigeons. We are conscious of crowds, but not of the smile in the face of the girl, who pauses to rejoice in the freedom of doves.

Years ago people walked through familiar streets on their way to business or to town, and in this way they gained an intimacy with the things that gave character and individuality to streets. We knew when the first buds unfolded on the maple tree on the corner, and when the first cantaloupes made their appearance in the window of the corner grocery store.

With pleasurable anticipation we looked forward to meeting one man, who, regularly and promptly at 8:15 in the morning, surveyed the street, and observed the weather from his front door steps; we might, with safety, have checked our timepieces by this daily gesture. No new tenant could move into, nor an old tenant move out of, any of the stores in the red brick row, without our discovering it.

We could report to our families when, at the end of the day, we returned to our domiciles. "Jones Brothers have fresh asparagus today; and Applesseed's have added a cooked meat department to their store." We knew when bloomed the first tulips in the big white house on the hill; and that No. 45 had a new maid.

This did not mean that we had nothing better to occupy our thoughts than our neighbors' affairs, or the incidental changes on the street; it was simply that these impressions, quietly and unostentatiously blended in with other interests, humanizing our thought and socializing our attitudes.

The great majority of us who speed to town along old and familiar thoroughfares, seldom realize what we have missed. This may be fortunate or unfortunate, according to our point of view. Of course, what we have never known, we can never regret; the trouble is, however, that some of us have known the quieter and unhurried days when we did not consider it a waste of time to pass an hour walking to town.

A new generation is springing up, however, which perhaps will never know the quiet satisfaction of observing little things, studying detail, and of discovering fairyland through peep-holes. People tour the country and see masses of color in relation to other masses of color; a quickly moving panorama of wide sweeps; banked white roads that pour past as high-powered machines lick up the waiting miles.

This sort of thing has its exhilaration, and if the silence of the mountains can overpower the sense of motion, a motorcar need not be wholly deficient in inspirational possibilities. But if we would listen to the tappy-tap of the woodpecker on a telegraph pole, or look into the golden haze of a daisy in the field, we must walk in quieter paths, leisurely, with stunted ear and expectant eye. But even suburban and city streets, offer rewards to the seekers after their secrets.

Some time ago we walked three miles along a thoroughfare which is a main artery out of the city, and which we have traveled many times by a car. Residences, exclusive and seclusive, border onto this wide and tree-lined avenue, but passing these in a car, the impression is of flying buttresses, remote towered buildings surrounded by high walls with corrugated terra-cotta tiles, or wrought-iron railings, behind which one catches glimpses of luscious lawn broken here and there by geometric masses of color.

The whole route can be covered easily in fifteen minutes in a car; we covered it in a little over an hour, but what discoveries were made in that time! Through the iron grill of heavily paneled and studded door, set in a cream-toned stucco wall, crowned with red, angled tiles,

we looked into fairyland: Trellised roses lined the inner side of the wall; in the center of a sunken garden, approached by six marble steps, a marble fountain gurgled joyfully, and in which bathed a small stone Eros.

Beds of fragrant flowers patterned the court, which was paved with irregular slabs of red stone. At the farther side a cloistered walk led up to the house which was partly screened with cyclamen and lilac bushes. Peace and rich contentment garrisoned the walled-in garden, behind the barred gate. Who can tell what is behind a high wall or a heavily paneled door?

Filled with quiet joy at this discovery, we continued our way along the avenue until our attention was held by a narrow winding path from the street, leading to —? We didn't know. The path itself was a discovery; it was just one of the many things we had missed as we rode swiftly by, each morning, intent upon the road and the behavior of the pulsing thing that answered to every move of hand and foot.

Following the path, which soon became steep in grade, we emerged at the top of a hill. From this vantage ground we looked down upon and over the city, which, in one direction, seemed to be buried beneath the verdure of a forest of trees. Looking toward the east, the city stretched out before us until cloven by a winding band of broad silver, far beyond which were the hill shadows that merged with fleecy clouds.

But our way lay not in this direction, and reluctantly we returned to the street. Sauntering leisurely past scented gardens and cool retreats, we discovered a butterfly sunning himself on a wistaria tree that stood sentinel before a house which spoke softly its rich contentment. He was a beautiful, delicate, lemon-colored creature, and on each fine-veined wing was a black velvet spot. As if conscious of our admiration, he condescendingly tilted each wing with rhythmic motion.

We were now approaching the shops; select establishments that betokened in their exclusive atmosphere and languid patience, their superiority to the vocal competition of down-town stores and markets. The window of a select confectioner offered attractions which we could not pass unheeded. How was it we had never noticed that here — as a store that would have shamed Epicurus? We mentally noted choice products of the pastry cook's art, and which we would suggest to our own home manager.

On our speedy journeys along the thoroughfare we had been dimly conscious at times, of a riot of color and a wreck of confusion in a particular shop window, but an interpretation of the matter had never before been vouchsafed to us for the reason that we were always in a car when we passed that way, and had never had an excuse to stop and investigate this tiny but tempting window.

Now that we could devote whatever time was necessary for this purpose, we leisurely noted the objects which allured the lover of the fantastic and fastidious. Mr. Haki Santanyana—which is as good a name as any other—was a misty figure within the Oriental dimness of the Lilliputian store. Little elephants made of ivory, nodded "Good-morning" to us from inside the window. Willow-patterned plates gleamed from a background of e'ony trays in which were embedded, in mother-of-pearl, strange birds and ethereal pagodas. Little harmless and sleepy Buddhas, squatted grotesquely beside a trinity of monkeys in attitudes which suggested symbolic meaning. In a few seconds we had read the riddle of the monkey-philosophers: See no evil; hear no evil, and speak no evil.

In the background were silken robes of gorgeous hues and startling patterns—a picture of Japanese girls playing beneath cherry blossoms, in those delicate colors so characteristic of Japanese and Chinese art—incense burners of hammered bronze—brightly colored joss sticks—quaint charms.

We had forgotten the street; bits of the "Mikado" began to ring in our ears; we could hear a soft wind blowing through willow trees—the wind became a far-off harmony; the song of a strolling minstrel—the wind became a chorus: "We are gentlemen of Japan"—in the blue distance the pink breath of Fuji Yama was almost imperceptible.

Suddenly we were jerked back to the present with a shock that was positively painful. Among the bric-a-brac and oddities of the East, was a little ivory automobile! Do you know how unfamiliar an automobile can be, in the wrong place? A. J. P.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

A WELCOME visitor to Paris recently was M. Santos-Dumont. He is a pioneer of aviation and has shared with France the honors that have come to him, since it was here that his tests proved successful. He was and is, however, a Brazilian. It was as far back as 1901 that he made the first airship flight with his strange craft, bamboo-frame and small motor. His garage was a green acre in the sun-filled Bois de Boulogne. He went on experimenting and the news of the Wright brothers' achievements in America spurred him on. In 1906 M. Santos-Dumont took off from a space in the Bois and flew grandly along the Seine. In those days few would have believed it possible that within scarcely more than two decades the Atlantic ocean could be spanned by airplane several times within one short summer.

It is fashion time in Paris. The winter models are on view at the big houses. The openings, which occur almost simultaneously, are waited for by buyers from all over the world. It may not be out of place here to say a word about the flower. The flower on the shoulder, which added a fresh touch of color on dresses last year, remains. The flowers are beautiful things: corn flowers of blue feathers, worn on a pearl gray dress, on the left shoulder; rose camelia of silk on blue chiffon; mauve anemone made of painted fish scales on a fawn-colored afternoon gown. One house shows a flower just behind the left shoulder.

A fact or two of history rarely goes amiss in these days of question-asking. Who can tell, for example, what town in France was the great Protestant, or Huguenot, center during the flourishing times of the sixteenth century? It was La Rochelle, a thriving seaport on the bay called Pertuis d'Antioche, sheltered by the islands of Ré and Oléron. In the following century of religious difficulties many Protestant families emigrated to America, to Holland, to England, to Switzerland, to Germany. You will find even now in these countries descendants of these Huguenot pilgrims still holding services in French, with words and intonation surviving from the Middle Ages. A Colonial Exhibition was opened not long ago by representatives of the French Government, and some see in this a sign of the new development of this Biscayan port which may be expected in the coming years. La Rochelle has a number of ancient buildings. The Town Hall is the most noteworthy. A guidebook described it as having a wall before it, "completed in 1498, pierced with a double gateway and surmounted by a battlemented gallery flanked by two belltowers."

It is not meant as a reflection on anyone, but it is stated simply as a piece of information, that Americans and English people form the majority of the foreign-speaking audience at the Opera, that the Americans are most in evidence at the music halls (revues and musical comedies), the English at the leading theaters for straight plays, the Comédie Française, and the Germans at the lighter opera, the Opéra-Comique. An enterprising Paris newspaper, Le Soir, gave instructions to a reporter to see who exactly were filling the theaters which remain open during the summer, and the foregoing is what he discovered. Many theaters close down during the summer. Fashionable Paris

is away on the beaches, and the Americans, English, and an increasing number of Germans own the boulevards. Even if one knows only a little French, the Comédie Française should not be missed. At this "House of Molière" can be heard probably the most correct and most perfect French spoken today. It is an education to attend a performance, to say nothing of the pleasure of witnessing a play put on with extraordinary finish and a cast of the best actors and actresses in France.

See France by train! No hotels! You take your train with you, stop at some historic city, visit the country about, entrain and move on to another spot of interest. Such is a project of the French railways just inaugurated. In a train de luxe the first thirty passengers to embark on such a trip were conveyed to the picturesque Auvergne, the Gorges du Tarn, Haut-Quey and Perigord. Travelers are now envisaging that day when the same accommodations will be made for longer trips, as for instance those to Naples or Madrid. The time will undoubtedly come when there will be observation cars with radio apparatus and motion pictures on these rolling caravansers.

We are arriving in Paris a bare hundred years ago. There is the city. What rebellious cobblestones batter the stout wheels of our diligence! We have come from a Channel port. The postilion calls out something. A horn is blown, and then with blue-ribbon importance we drive into the hospitable courtyard of the hostelry of the Compas d'Or and anchor there. Much bustling and shifting and noise. But the inn is a quaint enough place and the commissionaire a rubicund fellow perpetually emitting smiles. The Compas d'Or has been engaged in this worthy occupation of succoring wayfarers for four centuries. It is a landmark even now on the Rue Montorgueil, near the markets where the dawn greets pyramids of cabbages and carts of celery. The Compas d'Or, so rumor of late has it, is to be torn down, but because it has so long and so worthily served its purpose, an effort is being made by friends of the place to have it re-erected somewhere else, and preserved for the great-grandchildren of those who once stopped there after coming by diligence from the coast.

Brazil, when she was a member of the League, appointed a permanent delegate at Geneva, who had the title of Ambassador to the League. Other countries which have permanent representatives at Geneva are Finland, Hungary, Irish Free State, Poland, Canada, and Persia, while Czechoslovakia has a press bureau. Why, it is asked, should not Great Britain, with a much larger stake in the League than any of these countries, also appoint a permanent delegate? At present there is no permanent British representative in residence who can let his government in London know what is going on. On important occasions Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lord Cecil come out to represent their country. But it would be of advantage, it is felt by many here, both to the British Government and the League, if a permanent British official were sent to Geneva. And the same may be said of France and Italy and the League. In this way the ground could often be better prepared than it is at present for the meeting of the foreign ministers at Geneva.